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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

FINANCIAL REFORM.—MR. COBDEN'S MOTION.

MR. COBDEN'S motion for a reduction of the national expenditure did not excite as much interest in the House of Commons as might have been expected from the importance of the subject, the celebrity of its introducer, the preliminary tracts of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and the agitation in connexion with it, that has taken place throughout the country. The terms of the resolution were, in some degree, the cause of this result. In selecting the estimates of 1835 as those which were amply sufficient to provide for all the real necessities of the country at the present day, Mr. Cobden did not attempt to pledge the House to return immediately to that standard. He pointedly guarded himself against being so misunderstood. The words of the resolution stated the amount of taxation in 1835 to be ten millions less than it is in 1849, and merely affirmed the expediency of reducing the annual expenditure *with all possible speed*, to an amount which, within the last fourteen years, has been found sufficient for the maintenance of the honour, dignity, and security of the nation. The resolution was thus of a nature too vague to cause much embarrassment to the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had only to declare, as he did, that he was friendly to all prudent and safe economy, and as anxious as Mr. Cobden himself to reduce the burden of taxation that pressed upon the people of this country; and the sting was taken out of Mr. Cobden's motion. The main argument of Mr. Cobden for the reduction was ably, temperately, and eloquently stated; but it failed to bring any conviction to the minds of his hearers that reduction was immediately practicable. It is true, as he stated, that when there was alarm of invasion on the part of Russia, in 1836, we added 5000 men to our naval force; that when rebellion occurred

in Canada, in 1838, we added 8000 soldiers to our army; that when the rebellion of Frost, Williams, and Jones took place in Wales, in 1839, we augmented our military force by another 5000 men; that in 1840-41, when we were embroiled with Syria, and threatened with a rupture with France, we again made an addition of the same number of men to our army; that the dispute with the Government of the United States relative to the boundary of the State of Maine caused an addition of 4000 men to our naval forces; that the Oregon business led to the increase of our expenditure upon the military, naval, and ordnance departments of £1,600,000; and that each and all of these augmentations have been continued until the present time, although the dangers and difficulties which they were severally levied to combat or to guard against have passed away. These were all strong points, and they were strongly argued. Mr. Cobden ran over them with much felicity of diction and illustration, and made it clear that it was not necessary for any one of these reasons to maintain, at the present day, our establishments, either naval or military, upon a more expensive footing than that on which they were placed in 1835. But Mr. Cobden proved no more than this; and, unfortunately for the argument of those who insist upon the expediency and necessity of immediate and extensive reduction, it is necessary to prove a great deal more. It must be made evident not only that all these dangers have passed away, but that no other dangers of equal magnitude exist, to call for the exercise of our foresight, and the display of such resources as will prove to Europe and the world that Great Britain is ready for all contingencies. It was on this point that Mr. Cobden failed to convince Parliament. It is on this point, also, that his argument will be weakest in the estimation of the country. It is in vain to shut our eyes to, or deny the fact that the affairs of Europe are in a very unsettled state; and that, either with or without our consent,

or by the operation of an irresistible and uncontrollable necessity, we may be implicated in them, and be compelled to display physical force to hold our own against the world. We may attempt to gloss over the disagreeable apprehension, by panegyrics upon the desirableness of peace; and by proof upon proof of a fact not to be denied, that the true interest and wisest policy of all nations are to mind their own affairs without embroiling themselves with those of their neighbours. All sensible men agree in the truth of such opinions; yet the impression remains, and will not be got rid of, that there is danger, in the present state of Europe, for any nation holding first or second rank to be quite unprepared for war. The world of civilization is in the throes of change. There are fear and perplexity among the nations. They have not yet learned one with another to rely upon truth, justice, and moral force. War, in spite of reason, is the *ultima ratio* of all disputes. It is a pity that it is so; but while men deplore the fact, they cannot alter it. The impression that it is dangerous to remain unprepared is so strong, that it is useless to argue with it. All men, except the amiable enthusiasts who dream of universal peace, confess that one great means of preserving peace is to be ready for war, just as, in a country where there is no law, the man of known thews and sinews is not so likely to be insulted or assaulted by the insolent or the dishonest as the man who has no physical force to command respect. Even the unhappily large class of persons in England, who suffer from the excess of taxation, will not, if they question themselves closely, consent to run the risk of defencelessness. Mr. Cobden seems to have been aware of this feeling, and to have given the motion the vagueness which characterised it, because he saw the futility of urging any specific reduction in the face of it.

Nevertheless, Mr. Cobden's speech was a valuable one. It was not only a triumphant answer to the charge brought against him, of being dogmatic and arbitrary in the selection of the estimates of



MOULTAN.—FROM A SKETCH DURING THE SIEGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

a particular year as those which should form the starting-point for future Chancellors of the Exchequer; but highly useful, as showing how imperceptibly a nation may be dragged into a large expenditure. Bit by bit our forces have been increased; by slow but sure degrees we have added five thousand men here, and five thousand there; and until Mr. Cobden took up the matter, no one was found to raise a warning voice, and ask the Government where it was leading us to. His vindication of himself for selecting the year 1835 as the "model" financial year, and the sum of ten millions sterling as the reduction that should be aimed at, was clever and telling. He proved that Mr. Pitt himself adopted a similar course. After the American war, that great statesman returned to the estimates of the year preceding the war. After the French war, Mr. Pitt wished to return to the estimates of 1792. The present Marquis of Lansdowne took the same course in 1816; and Whigs and Tories have alike supported such views of Financial Reform, based upon the estimates of years that might be considered average and not exceptional. This was Mr. Cobden's vindication of himself for selecting the year 1835; and most of those who heard it acknowledged it to be successful.

Upon the whole it is admitted, that although Mr. Cobden has been unsuccessful in his motion, he has done good service by bringing it forward. The attention of the country had been too much withdrawn from our financial condition: successive Chancellors of the Exchequer had become careless and extravagant; they had acted upon the principle of the old popular saying, that when the "cat was asleep the mice might play." A proof of popular vigilance was necessary to keep them upon their good behaviour. The very rumour of Mr. Cobden's motion has led to a promised reduction of £1,500,000; which, in all probability, we should not have heard of this year, had he not joined in the agitation of the Financial Reformers. The Government has, in fact, received a warning from the debate, which is likely to prove but the first of a series; and, although the motion has failed to pledge the Legislature to any specific economy, there is reason to anticipate a little more care in financial matters than the country has hitherto been accustomed to receive from the Reformed Parliament.

THE CAPTURE OF MOULTAN.

In our Journal of last week we recorded this grand success of our army in India. We are now enabled to illustrate a stage of the event; and add a few episodal passages from the accounts of the action.

"The new invention, gun-cotton, was used, from the commencement, by the Bombay portion of the besieging force with much utility and efficiency. Information arrived that the most awful destruction had been occasioned in the town by our shell and shot practice; a granary in the fort had also been set fire to and burned, and some small magazines exploded. All night our batteries continued to play on the enemy, and early on the morning of the 30th our great guns opened their fire, but slowly at first, on the batteries and ramparts of the town and fort.

"One of the grandest and most awful occurrences of the siege now took place—the blowing up of the principal magazine in the Fort of Moulton. The explosion was so terrific, and the general effect, from the fall of rubbish, boughs of trees, &c., so startling, that at first it was thought the place had been visited by an earthquake. For a short time the huge column of dust, which was thrown some 200 yards in height, rendered the fort and surrounding objects invisible; there was consequently, a brief pause in the firing; but as soon as the smoke and dust cleared away, the fire was resumed as hotly as ever. The artilleryman who levelled the mortar that produced the explosion was at once presented by General Whish with three gold mohurs, and an additional sum of five gold mohurs was also given to the company he belonged to. It is said some of Moolra's family, with many other persons, were hurled into the air at the time the magazine exploded; also that the Dewan himself received a wound. This last report, however, does not seem to have been true. Our guns were now directed to the supposed positions of Moolra's remaining magazines, but without avail, as no further explosions took place. It became evident that great devastation had been caused by our incessant fire; as broken masses of masonry, heaps of brickwork, and crumbling walls could be seen by looking through a telescope, while the principal bastions appeared riddled by our 24-lb. shot."

The following extracts from a letter written on New Year's-day give a good idea of the progress of the siege:

"9 A.M.—Several beautiful shots have just been fired; the bastions and overhanging buildings are in a crumbling state. Masses of brick-work and rafters cover the whole surface of the fort. Poor Lieutenant Playfair, of the 52d Native Infantry, died of his wound last night.

"11 A.M.—Our great guns are now playing on the fort wall at the bastion near the tomb of Bahawal Huk. The attack which was to have taken place on the city has been postponed for some reason.

"2 P.M.—No attack to-day; a tremendous fire with shot and live shell has blown a partial breach in the fort walls. The fire in the granaries is still raging, and the blaze very much increased. The beautiful mosques, tombs, and trees are very much damaged by the enemy's fire; they will furnish memorials of the hot contest for a century at least.

"5 P.M.—Our breach is fast increasing in size; the very perfection of artillery practice has made short work of the massive rampart; the officers have laboured like horses to accomplish the work in the shortest possible time. I have just heard that the explosion of their magazine killed a great number of their troops; no less than 300 were engaged in making cartridges on the roof of it! The reliefs have just taken place, and some more heavy guns are going into battery. To our great surprise the enemy have opened a heavy cannonade on them; we thought that nearly all their guns were silenced. The garrison have sworn to die at their posts, and up to the present time evince every disposition to do so, and the loss of life on both sides will be great."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COST OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The estimates of the sums which will be required to defray the expenses of the Ordnance Department for the ensuing year, ending the 30th of March, 1850, have been printed. The total sum which will be required for the effective and non-effective services, military and civil, is £2,654,270. The gross estimate for the year is £2,992,143. The decrease in the present estimate therefore amounts to £337,873. The saving proposed to be made is principally under the heads of "Ordnance stores, land, and service," and "Works, buildings, and repairs;" the former amounting to £179,167, and the latter to £109,277. The following are the items for which provision will have to be made:—Pay, allowances, and contingencies of ordnance military corps, £714,895, being a diminution on the vote of last year of £4359; commissariat and barrack supplies for her Majesty's forces, clothing for colonial corps, &c., £301,650 (diminution £14,381); ordnance office, £55,881 (diminution £7683); establishments in the United Kingdom and colonies, £315,373 (diminution £7834); wages of artificers and labourers in the United Kingdom and colonies, £141,334 (diminution £17,237); ordnance stores for land and sea service, £323,418 (diminution £179,167); works, buildings, and repairs, £508,205 (diminution £109,277).

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—A return obtained by Mr. Hume shows that the total number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of all ranks amounted in 1847 to 139,816, against 121,131 in 1840, 101,014 in 1835; and 109,014 in 1829; thus exhibiting an increase of 30,323 in the space of nine years. The forces were thus divided in 1847:—In India, 1588 officers, 2405 non-commissioned officers, and 29,370 privates, corporals, and farriers; in the colonies, 467 officers, 651 non-commissioned officers, and 8232 privates, corporals, and farriers; and in the land forces (exclusive of the above), 4018 officers, 673 non-commissioned officers, and 66,090 privates, corporals, and farriers. The Indian forces have been increased since 1829, from 84,122 to 97,081; the colonial corps, 3495 to 3930; and the land forces, from 84,122 to 97,081. The total number of men in garrison (men and officers), in the various colonies and foreign dependencies, amounted on the 1st of January, 1847, to 44,278, and to 32,832 in the East Indies (total 77,110), against a total of 70,621 in January 1840, 46,034 in January 1835, and 62,710 in January 1829. The effective force (including all ranks) employed in Great Britain alone amounted, in January, 1847, to 30,790; in January 1840, to 29,799; in January, 1835, to 23,559; and in January, 1829, to 22,556. The number of troops employed on the "public service" exclusive of India, amounted in January, 1847, to 103,088; in January, 1840, to 88,961; in January, 1835, to 80,957; and in January, 1829, to 85,140. The effective force employed in Ireland was, in January, 1847, 28,020; in January, 1840, 16,480; in January, 1835, 21,451; and in January, 1829, 24,604. The return shows an increase of numbers in all the branches of the public service.

MILITARY TESTIMONIAL.—A handsome silver snuff-box has been presented, by the sergeants of the 17th Regiment, to their late respected Sergeant-Major Henry Wheareing, at a dinner in their mess-room, in Chatham Barracks, on the occasion of his leaving that regiment, after a service of upwards of 23 years, nearly eight as a Sergeant-Major. Upon the lid of the box, around the inscription-plate, are grouped the Royal Arms, military insignia, &c., handsomely chased.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.—It is bruited that, in addition to the other plans in operation for imparting knowledge to the officers and men of the British army, it is intended by the Commander-in-Chief that district and garrison schools shall be established, upon the plan of those which were formed and conducted by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. The results of the experiments of Lord Frederick were of so satisfactory a character, that we can only, under the restrictions of our space, express an earnest hope that the rumour to which we have referred may prove to be well founded. One thing is quite certain; a system of examinations, preparatory to the grant of commissions and the promotion of officers, is decided on.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Habeas Corpus Act Suspension (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, and the marriages and Registration of Births (Scotland) Bills passed through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

COMPENSATION TO BRITISH SUBJECTS BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—In reply to Mr. B. COCHRANE, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the Foreign Secretary had received satisfactory assurances from the French Government of their readiness to pay to the British workpeople expelled from France the sums lodged by them in the savings' banks; but there was difficulty in ascertaining the persons entitled to these sums.

RECTORY OF BISHOPWEARMOUTH.

Mr. HOBMAN, after referring at considerable length to the circumstances attending the rectory of Bishopwearmouth, and with the view of giving Lord J. Russell a further opportunity of explanation, inasmuch as it was now understood of his former one was neither satisfactory nor correct, begged to ask whether in any of the points referred to in the noble Lord's former answers as to the gross income of the rectory, the future income of the incumbent, the application of the surplus revenue, or the feeling of the parishioners as represented by the ancient vestry, there was anything requiring correction.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that on the third point there had certainly been an error, not as the hon. gentleman supposed in the statement sent by the Bishop of Durham, but in his (Lord J. Russell's) reading of it. The Bishop of Durham stated that the wayleaves and coal rents would be placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the chapelries, amounting to £1600 a year; and on the honourable member's asking whether that sum would be paid to the incumbents of the other chapelries, his reply was, concluding that that was the contemplated arrangement, in the affirmative. In that inference, however, it appeared he had been mistaken, the actual state of the case being as the Bishop of Durham informed him, that—"After the 13th (notthe 30th) of May the funds arising from wayleaves and coals will be paid to trustees (the bishop and rector). They will pay to each chapelry at least the amount they at present receive, so long as the wayleaves remain. Any surplus will be put into the funds, to accumulate for the spiritual benefit of the parish and its chapelries; but not to add one farthing to the income of the incumbent. Among other objects greatly desired is the building of a church at Hendon, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, some two or three miles from the mother church, with, I am told, 6000 inhabitants. I have little doubt but we shall improve the present payments of the chapels, in proportion to the population; but so long as the question of the wayleaves remains unsettled, we do not think it prudent to hold out expectations which it may not be in our power to gratify." As to the last point, whether the inhabitants generally were satisfied with the arrangement, the statement he had received was that the memorialists who had addressed the bishop were satisfied, and that had been his answer to the hon. gentleman.

Mr. HOASMAN asked whether, in the noble Lord's opinion, the bishop had any authority to divert any portion of the temporalities provided by law to the incumbent.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not consider the bishop would have any authority to divert the revenues settled by law as the income of the living, whether arising from rents or other sources, and if that had been done in any case he imagined there would be a legal remedy.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

Mr. HUME having postponed his motion, that, in the present state of the finances, her Majesty's Ministers, before the estimates were voted, should submit a general financial statement of the revenues and expenditure for the ensuing year,

On the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply,

Mr. COADEN rose, and moved, as an amendment, the following resolution:—"That the net expenditure of the Government for the year 1835 (Parliamentary paper, No. 260, 1847), amounted to £44,422,000; that the net expenditure for the year ended 5th January, 1849 (Parliamentary Paper, No. 1, 1849), amounted to £54,185,000; the increase of nearly ten millions having been caused principally by successive augmentations of our warlike establishments and outlays for defensive armaments. That no foreign danger, nor necessary cost of the civil Government, nor indispensable disbursements for the services in our dependencies abroad, warrant the continuance of this increase of expenditure. That the taxes required to meet the present expenditure impede the operations of agriculture and manufactures, and diminish the funds for the employment of labour in all branches of productive industry, thereby increasing pauperism and crime, and adding grievously to the local and general burthens of the people. That, to diminish these evils, it is expedient that this House take steps to reduce the annual expenditure, with all practicable speed, to an amount not exceeding the sum which, within the last fourteen years, has been proved to be sufficient for the maintenance of the security, honour, and dignity of the nation."

The honourable gentleman commenced the speech with which he prefaced these resolutions by briefly explaining the objects which he had in view in thus submitting them to the House. He was of opinion that the general question of our financial position should precede the discussion of the estimates in detail. He did not wish the House to think that he entertained the idea that what he proposed to do could be done instantaneously; all that he then sought being that the House should at once express its opinion as to the desirability of taking some steps in the direction of reduction to as great an extent as possible. Our gross total taxation, under ordinary circumstances, was about eighty millions. The gross total expenditure of France, during a year of extraordinary exigency, was about seventy-two millions. In Great Britain and Ireland there were twenty-nine millions, in France thirty-six millions of people. This discrepancy, rendered all the greater considering the different circumstances in which the two countries were placed, was of itself sufficient to induce the House anxiously to inquire if no substantial retrenchment could be effected. Another consideration which should impel the House to enter upon such an inquiry, was the increase which was occurring in our local taxation, an increase which was closely connected with extravagance in our Imperial expenditure. The honourable gentleman then justified himself by precedent for reverting to the standard of expenditure afforded by the year 1835. He then compared the expenditure of 1835 with that of last year. The increase during the interval had been about ten millions. Looking at the items of our expenditure, he confessed that there was but one in connexion with which any very great reductions could be effected—the item connected with our military establishment. He then pointed out the successive additions which had been made to it since 1835. No less than 5000 seamen were added to the navy in 1836, to protect us against the Russians. Where was the danger from the Russians now?—and yet the 5000 men still remained in the navy. In 1838, no less than 8000 men were added to the army, to meet the exigency of the Canadian rebellion. That rebellion had been suppressed in a few months, but the 8000 men we had to the present day. When the Chartist disturbances were going on in Wales, the army was again increased to the extent of 5000 men. These disturbances had disappeared, but no return was made to the former standard of the army. Our difficulties in China, our interference with Syria, and the M'Leod dispute in America, led, in 1841, to the addition of 5000 sailors to the navy: these difficulties, interferences, and disputes had passed away, but the 5000 sailors still remained on our hands. In the following year we had an addition to the navy of 4000 men more, to enable us to meet the exigencies of the Maine boundary question; the treaty of Washington put an end to that question, but the increase was perpetuated. In 1845 a dispute arose between this country and America respecting the Oregon boundary. An addition was that year made to our military estimates of no less than £1,700,000. That dispute was happily terminated, but no reduction has since been made in the estimates. In 1846 the question of the Spanish marriages caused a further addition of one million to the estimates. But there was no danger from that question now, and why should this addition be continued?

Not one of the causes which had led to these successive augmentations to our army, navy, and ordnance now remained. Indeed, so far as our foreign relations were concerned, we were on a far better footing now than in 1835, when our military expenditure was comparatively low. They were told that our establishments were too low that year, but this he denied. Having shown that there was nothing in the present state of our foreign relations to justify our present expenditure, the honourable gentleman then proceeded to examine how far our military outlays on our colonies were justifiable by the real exigencies of the case. In this branch of our expenditure, very large reductions might be made. And the same as to our armaments at home, which he endeavoured to show were on a much larger scale than necessary. He then contended that he had demonstrated that neither the state of our foreign relations, nor colonial exigencies, nor the necessities of Government at home, justified the disbursement of upwards of £18,000,000 a year upon the army, navy, and ordnance; and if so, he challenged the House to show any reason why they should not, as rapidly as practicable, retrace their steps, until they had reached the standard of 1835. It was not necessary for him then to state what, in his opinion, should be done with the money which would be saved by reduction. He would, however, remind the agriculturists that there was no use in attending agricultural meetings and promising the repeal of the malt-tax to the farmers, unless they put themselves in a position to repeal that and other taxes by a reduction of expenditure. He then endeavoured to impress the House with the danger attendant upon our present enormous expenditure, a danger greater than any which we need apprehend from the designs of foreign powers. He would not confine his reductions to our military outlays, as he thought that the pruning knife might be advantageously applied to the Miscellaneous Estimates. The honourable gentleman concluded by moving his resolution, and resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, though dissenting from the views expressed by Mr. Cobden, could not bear his testimony to the spirit and temper in which they had been laid before the House. The augmentations of our military expenditure, since 1835, alluded to by the honourable gentleman, had received the sanction of large majorities of the House, and this being so, it was not likely that these augmentations had been wrong or unnecessary. The question which was before the House was one of millions, and in meeting the case made by the honourable gentleman, he would do so more in a general way than in detail. He took no exception to Mr. Cobden's reference to a former year, and he was as much at liberty to refer to 1835 as to any other previous

year. But, the House having been referred to that year, there were two questions for them to consider; the first, whether adequate provision had then been made for the public service, and whether the circumstances of the country had not since greatly changed. He contended that adequate provision had not been made in 1835 for the public service, and that the circumstances of the country had since greatly changed, rendering a larger expenditure necessary than during the year in question. He then proceeded to show that it would not be consistent with the true interests of the country to effect reductions in our military establishments to the extent proposed. Life and property had to be protected at home, and trade and commerce to be protected abroad, and neither of these great ends of Government could be satisfactorily attained were the country at once to revert to the standard of its military expenditure in 1835. The right honourable gentleman then proceeded to show the grounds upon which the successive additions which had been made to the number of men both in the navy and army were perfectly justifiable. A large increased expenditure had lately been incurred in the necessary creation of a steam navy, an expenditure which might now be greatly reduced, and in which some considerable reductions had already been made. Great improvements had also recently been made in the manufacture of arms, and much expense had been incurred in providing our force with improved weapons, without which it would be both cruel and impolitic to send it into the field. But expenses of this nature were only temporary in their character, and much of the augmentation complained of consisted of such expenses. It had, therefore, not been without reason that the greater part, at least, of these augmentations had been made. He was as favourable as any one could be to practical retrenchment, but he was far from seeing his way to such sweeping reductions as were proposed by Mr. Cobden. He then proceeded to show that the Government had not been unmindful of its duty as regarded the care of the pockets of the people. We were now in a very different position from that which we occupied about this time last year. Our foreign relations were in a much more satisfactory condition than then, nor was there now any prospect of a disturbance of the peace at home. It was these considerations that had induced the Government to come to the conclusion of proposing some reductions to the House which it would not otherwise have felt it its duty to do. The Government had now the power of proposing a considerable reduction both in the army and navy. The army, last year, stood at 113,000. It was now proposed to reduce it to 103,000 men, being a reduction of 10,000 men. A reduction of expenditure was effected last year, without a reduction of our force, to the extent of £828,500. The reductions in the estimates of this year, as compared, not with the original, but with the reduced, estimates of last year, would amount, in connexion with the navy, to upwards of £730,000; in connexion with the army, to about £378,624; and in connexion with the ordnance, to £337,873; these reductions amounting in all to £1,447,353. As compared with the original estimates of last year, they would amount to £2,275,873. The income of the year up to the 5th of January was £52,933,693. The expenditure, exclusive of the Kafir war, and some other items, had been £52,563,340, the difference being about £370,000, which remained as a balance of income over expenditure. He calculated that next year he would lose on corn about £780,000. There was then the sum of £580,000 which he could not calculate upon again as appropriations in aid, whilst he had last year received £80,000 of China money—a sum which he could not reckon upon receiving for the coming year. He would then lose upon the whole about £1,360,000. But, as he had already shown, the reductions which would be proposed would amount, as compared with their revised estimates of last year, to £1,447,353. The reductions contemplated, therefore, would exceed the loss of revenue on which they might calculate for the coming year, so that there was every reason to believe that the expenditure would be within the income of next year, although the loss of income would approximate to a million and a half. Having shown that it would not be wise to make at once the large reductions proposed by Mr. Cobden, and that the Government had not been unmindful of its duty in connexion with the question of retrenchment, he expressed a hope that the House would give a decided expression of opinion against such sweeping reductions as were contemplated by the amendment.

After a few words from Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL and from Sir DE LACY EVANS, personal to Mr. Cobden,

Mr. HUME visited the chief blame of our extravagant expenditure upon the faulty constitution of the House of Commons. What the country looked for was a reduction of expenditure and a diminution of taxation, but all that the Government could promise for the coming year was to keep the expenditure within the income.

Mr. HERRIES observed that the real question before the House was, whether or not they would, before going into Committee of Supply, affirm a resolution binding them to reduce the expenditure at once by ten millions. Whatever Mr. Cobden might now say about reduction with "all practicable speed," this was the real question before the House. He could not altogether agree with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's eulogium of the spirit and temper in which the proposal had been introduced. Mr. Cobden used two languages, one in the

Lord BROUGHAM expressed his pleasure at hearing the reluctance with which the noble Marquis had given his assent to a rate, and he hoped the recent £50,000 grant would be the last made to Ireland.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

DUBLIN IMPROVEMENT BILL.—A division took place on the question that this bill be "now" read a second time, which proposition was negatived by a majority of 16, the numbers being 23 to 39; a further division took place on the question whether it should be read a second time "that day six months," or "that day fortnight," when the latter motion was carried by a majority of 26, the numbers being 71 to 45.

TITHES.

On the order of the day for the second reading of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, Tithes and Easter Offerings Bill, having been read,

Mr. OSBORNE opposed the bill, on the ground that its object was to give the rector of Whitechapel a permanent annual income of £1000 for items which had never hitherto produced more than £320, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. GLADSTONE supported the measure, contending that the question was, not whether the rector should have a fixed income of £1000 a year, but whether some fixed sum should be given in lieu of the present uncertain and disputed remuneration.

Sir W. CLAY said the parishioners of Whitechapel, though they were anxious the question should be settled by arbitration, were not anxious for the arbitration of Parliament.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Mr. G. THOMPSON opposed the measure, which was supported by Mr. GOULBURN and Sir E. BUXTON, who contended that the object was not to give the rector a farthing more than he was legally entitled to, and that, by the establishment of a rector's rate, as was done in other parishes.

Sir D. L. EVANS, with reference to the feelings of the inhabitants of Whitechapel on the subject, said that at a public meeting held on the 25th of January, a resolution was unanimously come to hostile to the bill. He would suggest that it be postponed in order to afford time for an amicable arrangement.

The House then divided, when the second reading was negatived by a majority of 19, the numbers being 70 to 89; the bill was consequently lost.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Anstey, said, the Austrian Government held that they were entitled to maintain the territorial distribution established at Vienna, but no guarantee was given by the contracting Powers. The noble Lord, also, in answer to Mr. B. Cochrane, responded that he should object to lay on the table the instructions given to Sir S. Canning when he visited Athens, on his way to Constantinople. And, in answer to Mr. Banks, as to some of the arms used at the insurrection in Sicily having come from her Majesty's stores, the noble Lord stated, that the contractor for guns for the Ordnance had applied for and received permission to receive back some of those he had furnished, in order to execute an order he had received from Sicily, which request was granted.

JAMAICA.—Mr. HAWES, in reply to Mr. P. Miles, said that a despatch had been received from the Governor of Jamaica, which he would lay on the table. It was true that in consequence of a clerical error in a bill sent before the Legislative Council, a delay had taken place in voting the supplies. The hon. gentleman then warmly defended himself and Lord Grey in consequence of a question put by Mr. Baillie as to whether the despatches to be presented to the Caylon committee were to be unmutated.

CALIFORNIA.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Wyld, said he had no intention of appointing a Consul to California at present, as there was no form of government there with whom he could communicate. He might, to be sure, communicate with the gold-finders.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Mr. LABOUCHERE replied, in answer to Mr. Sanders, that if he found the bill of last session did not enable embarrassed railway companies to wind up their affairs, he should be glad to amend it. His apprehension was, that bill was of a prospective and not a retrospective character.

THE RIVER PLATE.—Mr. EWART wished to ask a question of the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with respect to the affairs of the River Plate, to which, on a former occasion, the noble lord had not given as unambiguous a reply as could have been desired by the parties interested. He wished, first, to ask him whether the Government entertained a hope of effecting a settlement of these affairs; secondly, whether the reception of our new envoy in Buenos Ayres had been such as to justify the hope of a favourable settlement; and thirdly, what was the present state of the negotiations with respect to these affairs?

Lord PALMERSTON said that it would occupy some time to detail with exactness the present state of these negotiations. Briefly, however, he might state that the proposition had been made by the English and French governments which had not been accepted, and that it remained for the French Government to determine whether they would make any fresh proposals.

Mr. Southern had not yet been received officially, but he had been privately received with all possible cordiality, and he might say with distinction. Mr. Southern had been received by General Rosas, and there was reason to believe that in a short time he would be permitted to present his credentials. Negotiations were pending, and he (Lord Palmerston) saw no reason why a satisfactory arrangement should not be come to.

LAW LECTURES.—Mr. EWART begged to ask her Majesty's Attorney-General whether any steps had been taken by the Inns of Court, in pursuance of the recommendations of the committee on legal education, to establish preliminary examinations and lectures on the law?—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he believed each Inn of Court had appointed a lecturer to deliver lectures on the various branches of legal knowledge. That course, he believed, had been adopted on the suggestion of the select committee; but it had not been found to be successful. In the Inner Temple a lecturer of high reputation had been engaged at a considerable expense, but the attendance on his lectures had not been such as to warrant the Beachers in continuing them. In Gray's-Inn, he believed, the lectures had been better attended.

FACTORY OPERATIVES.—Sir G. GREY, in answer to Mr. Hindley, replied that a bill on the subject of working women in factories by relays was in course of preparation; but it would be unadvisable to say anything as to its provisions until he moved for leave to lay it on the table.

In answer to Mr. H. Herbert, Sir G. GREY intimated that it was quite true many prisoners under sentence of transportation in Ireland had been detained in the gaols for a longer period than usual; but that arose from the largely-increased number of convictions, but the Government were doing all in their power for their removal.

The case of the family of the late Ex-Rajah of Sattara was again referred to at the instance of Mr. HUME; and after a short discussion, his motion for alphabetical lists of all persons receiving allowances from the public money was postponed; Lord J. RUSSELL stating he would endeavour to ascertain whether it could be acceded to without incurring a great expense.

BUCKINGHAM SUMMER ASSIZES BILL.—Mr. DUPRE moved the second reading of this bill, its object being to enable the assizes to be held at Aylesbury, if it should be deemed desirable.—The Marquis of CHANDOS opposed the bill, because it was not in accordance with the opinion of the magistrates in the north of the county, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—Sir G. GREY said, the bill merely placed the county of Buckingham in the same position as the other counties, with regard to which the Queen in Council had the power of changing the place for holding the assize; and as the magistrates would have the opportunity of opposing any application to the Queen, he trusted the noble Lord would not press his amendment.—The Marquis of CHANDOS, in consequence of the assurance that the magistrates would still have the power of objecting, withdrew his amendment, and the bill was then read a second time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon till six o'clock.

The Insolvent Members Bill was referred to a Select Committee. Mr. GREENE having suggested to Mr. Moffatt that course, and Sir G. Grey having approved of it.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Mr. G. C. LEWIS moved the second reading of the Public Roads Bill, which (he said) resolved itself into two parts: that which related to the machinery and details of future management; and that which related to the debts which had been contracted by the trusts. The measure was modelled on the act prepared by Sir James Graham for the South Welsh counties, with the exception that in that act the highway rates were not touched, nor was any equivalent given to the county rate for the burthen laid upon it; but by the present bill it was proposed to give nearly a million and a half to that rate, and to entrust its administration as far as possible to local authorities. It was proposed to remodel that portion of the bill which related to the extension of the debt. From returns prepared in 1846, it appeared that in round numbers the total amount of tolls throughout England amounted to £1,300,000, the debt to £6,609,000, and it was proposed to provide for the gradual extinction of that debt, that the tolls should be collected by a county board for the purposes of the debt, those purposes being the payment of interest at 4 per cent., and the formation of a sinking fund of 2 per cent., the latter amount to be paid over to commissioners to be appointed by the Secretary of State, who were to be empowered to compound with the bondholders, each bondholder receiving a debenture, who might apply to the commissioners sitting in sessions to have his debt paid off. The whole amount of interest on the debt and expenses of repairs, in round numbers, would require £1,130,000, which would leave balance in favour of the trusts of £170,000. By this plan the whole debt might be extinguished in 28 years. With respect to unpaid interest, it was proposed that no interest should be recoverable for a period longer than ten years. With respect to the machinery, the constitution of the county road boards would also be a question for the committee; but he thought that placing all the roads in the country under the control of the county magistracy was a plan that would meet with general approbation. The bill proposed to take the limits of the Poor-Law unions for the local boards; and it was thought that the Poor-Law guardians as at present constituted might be entrusted with these additional powers, the management and expenditure being in the hands of the surveyors, the amount of the latter to be fixed by the boards.

The hon. gentleman concluded his observations by saying, that if the House should consent to the second reading, he should move that the bill on an early day be committed *pro forma* for introducing amendments, that the bill as amended should be printed and circulated, and that the discussion should be taken on going into committee at some distant day.

Mr. W. MILES acknowledged that the bill had been much improved, but he recommended that the second reading should be postponed for a fortnight, in order that the alterations made in it should be printed.

A lengthened discussion ensued, the general feeling of the House being in favour of Mr. Miles's suggestion.

Mr. C. LEWIS therupon intimated his intention to withdraw the bill, with a view to reintroduce it with its amendments.

The bill was consequently withdrawn, and Mr. C. LEWIS obtained leave to bring in a new bill.

IRELAND.

Sir J. W. BARRON moved the second reading of the Offences (Ireland) Bill,

the object of which, he said, was to prevent the imprisonment for lengthened periods before trial of persons accused of trifling offences. He thought the measure would be not only an act of justice to the accused, but would be a saving of great expense to the counties.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND, in a strain of strong irony, dissected the provisions of the bill, and demonstrated its utter absurdity. So far from its being a bill to prevent imprisonment, the hon. member proved that it would, if carried, practically enable every Irishman to take every other Irishman into custody.

Mr. E. B. ROCHE congratulated Sir H. Barron on having discovered a measure for Ireland even worse than the Habeas Corpus Act Suspension Bill.

Colonel DUNNE repudiated all connexion with the ridiculous bill. His name indeed appeared on the back of it; but he had never read it, nor had he a notion that it had been prepared.

Mr. STAFFORD disclaimed all recognition of the honourable Baronet's queer bantling.

Sir G. GREY, as repudiation was the order of the day, on the part of the Government repudiated the bill. The right honourable gentleman pointed out other portions of the bill, besides those exposed by Mr. Drummond, as being the most ludicrous specimens of legislation possible to conceive. He recommended the honourable Baronet to withdraw it.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL likewise repudiated, and after some observations from Mr. NAPIER and Mr. HERBERT, in condemnation of the bill,

Sir H. BARRON protested that it had not been drawn up by him, but by three assistant barristers.

After a very amusing succession of jokes at the expense of the hon. baronet and the assistant barristers who aided him, the bill was withdrawn.

The report of the Vice-Guardians of Unions (Ireland) Bill was received.

The Overseers (Cities and Boroughs) Bill went through committee.

The Out-door Paupers Bill also went through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.—On the motion of the Marquis of SALISBURY, an address was ordered to be presented to her Majesty, for an account of tolls raised under the Turnpike Trusts Acts, from the 1st of January, 1844, to the 1st of January, 1849, distinguishing each year, with an account of those trusts which are in debt; amount of debt, whether arising from money borrowed upon the security of the tolls, the interest due thereupon, or other charges at the present time; the amount of money raised by highway-rate from Easter, 1837, to Easter, 1848, distinguishing each year; the amount of money contributed from the highway-rates to turnpike roads from 1837 to 1848, distinguishing each year.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time.

After some explanations of the Earl of CARLISLE, in reply to the Marquis of SALISBURY, relative to the terms on which certain leases of Crown lands had been granted by the Woods and Forests to several individuals named, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

BURDENS ON THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

Mr. DISRAELI laid on the table the resolutions of which he had given notice on this subject. They are as follow:—

"That the whole of the local taxation of the country for national purposes falls mainly, if not exclusively, on real property, and bears with undue severity on the occupiers of land, in a manner injurious to the agricultural interests of the country, and otherwise highly impolitic and unjust.

"That the hardship of this apportionment is greatly aggravated by the fact, that more than one-third of the whole revenue derived from the Excise is levied upon agricultural produce, exposed, by the recent changes in the law, to direct competition with the untaxed produce of foreign countries, the home producer being thus subjected to a burthen of taxation, which, by greatly enhancing the price, limits the demand for British produce; and to restrictions which injuriously interfere with the conduct of his trade and industry.

"That this House will resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into its serious consideration such measures as may remove the grievances of which the owners and occupiers of real property thus justly complain, and which may establish a more equitable apportionment of the public burthens."

DIVISION OF ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS.

Lord ASHLEY moved that an humble petition be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to appoint a commission to inquire into the practicability and mode of subdividing, into distinct and independent parishes, for all ecclesiastical purposes, all the densely-peopled parishes in England and Wales, in such manner that the population of each, except in particular cases at the discretion of the Commissioners, shall not exceed four thousand souls. At the outset, he wished to state without reserve that his proposition would not, either directly or indirectly, involve any grant of public money. (Hear, hear.) He believed he expressed the sentiments of thousands when he stated that though they admitted the principle of making demands upon the public purse when occasion required, that, with respect to this matter, they were not disposed to seek any pecuniary aid—nay more, they should be disposed to resist any such demands until such time as the Church should have exhausted the whole of her resources. (Hear, hear.) Therefore assenting to the proposition would not involve any increase of the present amount of local taxation in the form of church-rates. Moreover he wished it to be understood that the Commissioners would be instructed to all existing rights, all existing incumbencies, which would only be dealt with as vacancies occurred, by death or otherwise. No one who had looked at the condition of densely-populated parts of the Empire could have failed to observe the great want of proper parochial distribution, and the consequent difficulty of efficiently carrying out efficient parochial government. This was not the case in other departments of the State. The main object of his motion was to render the Church more efficient in its labours than at present, and more worthy the appellation of the Church of the country. Many of the parishes of the metropolis, and in the large towns contained 100,000 souls. How could a rector efficiently exercise his spiritual functions over so large a number; how, with so large a number, could any practical system be carried out. He would merely mention half a dozen of the most populous parishes in the country, to show the number of human beings consigned to the care of the rector of a single parish. The population of the parish of Marylebone was 138,000; Liverpool, 223,000; Stockport, 84,000; Sheffield, 111,000; Bradford, 200,000; Manchester, 353,000; St. Pancras, 140,000. And he could mention many more equally as densely populated. Almost all these places contained a population far exceeding that of many English counties. (Hear, hear.) How could, he asked, any practical system be carried out in connexion with so large a number? The evil was two-fold; first, with respect to the practical system itself, and, secondly, with respect to the inferior clergy who officiated in these districts. He would suggest that a commission should be appointed to inquire into the best plan that could be adopted to carry out the object he had in view. He could not understand why any objections could be urged to his motion, since they did not ask, but repudiated any advance of public money for such a purpose. Funds, he believed, would be found in the present districts to meet the expenses of small benefices. The funds to which he looked were the existing revenues. He also looked to the result of the inquiry into the revenues of Church lands, the funds of which might be made available to this purpose; but, above all, he looked to the munificence of the Church, which had not yet been fully tested. (Hear, hear.) More especially did he expect much from this munificence, if the efforts were properly localised, and the expenditure of the money was clearly shown. As a proof that they had not tested the munificence of the Church, the case of Bethnal-green was a remarkable instance, as in that miserable district sufficient money had been raised by a benevolent gentleman to raise and endow ten churches. Again, the Archbishop of Canterbury had stated in a recent charge, that during the time he was connected with the diocese of Chester, he had consecrated more churches than had been consecrated during the last century. He considered the addition of 500 clergymen would meet all the exigencies of the case, for whom £300 each, or £15,000 in all, would be required, which he did not think too much to seek from the patriotic people of the Church of England.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had listened with the deepest interest to the statement of the noble Lord, and he felt convinced that the sub-divisions he proposed would lead to the best results. His noble friend had stated that he required no public grant for carrying out his proposition, but that it should be left to the friends of the Church itself. He believed that the Church had ample funds for the purpose. (Hear, hear.) It was gratifying to find how the efforts that had been made by the bishops of different dioceses had been responded to for the erection of additional churches in their dioceses. He was disposed to think that the subdivision could not be carried to the extent which his noble friend expected. He, therefore, did not feel it necessary to trespass longer on the attention of the House; but he could not sit down without saying that there was no member of the Church of England, or no person who had dissentient from that Church, who could feel otherwise than greatly indebted to the noble Lord for the exertions he had made in bringing this subject before the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUME denied that the building and planting of churches in the Metropolis, or throughout the country, would remove the difficulties which the noble Lord deplored, and which he now sought to remedy. He moved, as an amendment, the addition of words to the effect that the inquiry be extended to the consideration of the best mode of putting an end to ecclesiastical sinecures, pluralities, and the uniting of separate parishes which contain but a limited number of persons belonging to the Church establishment.

After some discussion the House divided, and rejected the amendment by a majority of 111 to 18.

The motion was then agreed to.

IRISH POOR-LAW.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, for a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the first Report of the Select Committee on the operation of the Irish Poor-Law.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved an amendment to the effect that the imposition of a national rate on Ireland for the wants of particular localities was unjust and unconstitutional, so long as the general public revenue of Ireland was placed in the Imperial Treasury for the general purposes of the United Kingdom.

After a lengthened discussion, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 139 to 15.

Sir J. WALSH then proposed an amendment, to the effect that the area of taxation be reduced to the extent, in each case, of private estate, and that a system of emigration be adopted in conjunction with that measure.

At the close of a smart debate, in which Mr. DISRAELI strongly attacked the Government's course of proceeding on the subject, and Lord J. RUSSELL defended it, the House again divided—rejecting the amendment by a majority of 195 to 96.

The House then went into Committee *pro forma*, and Lord J. RUSSELL appointed the next day (Friday) for making his statement on the subject in Committee.

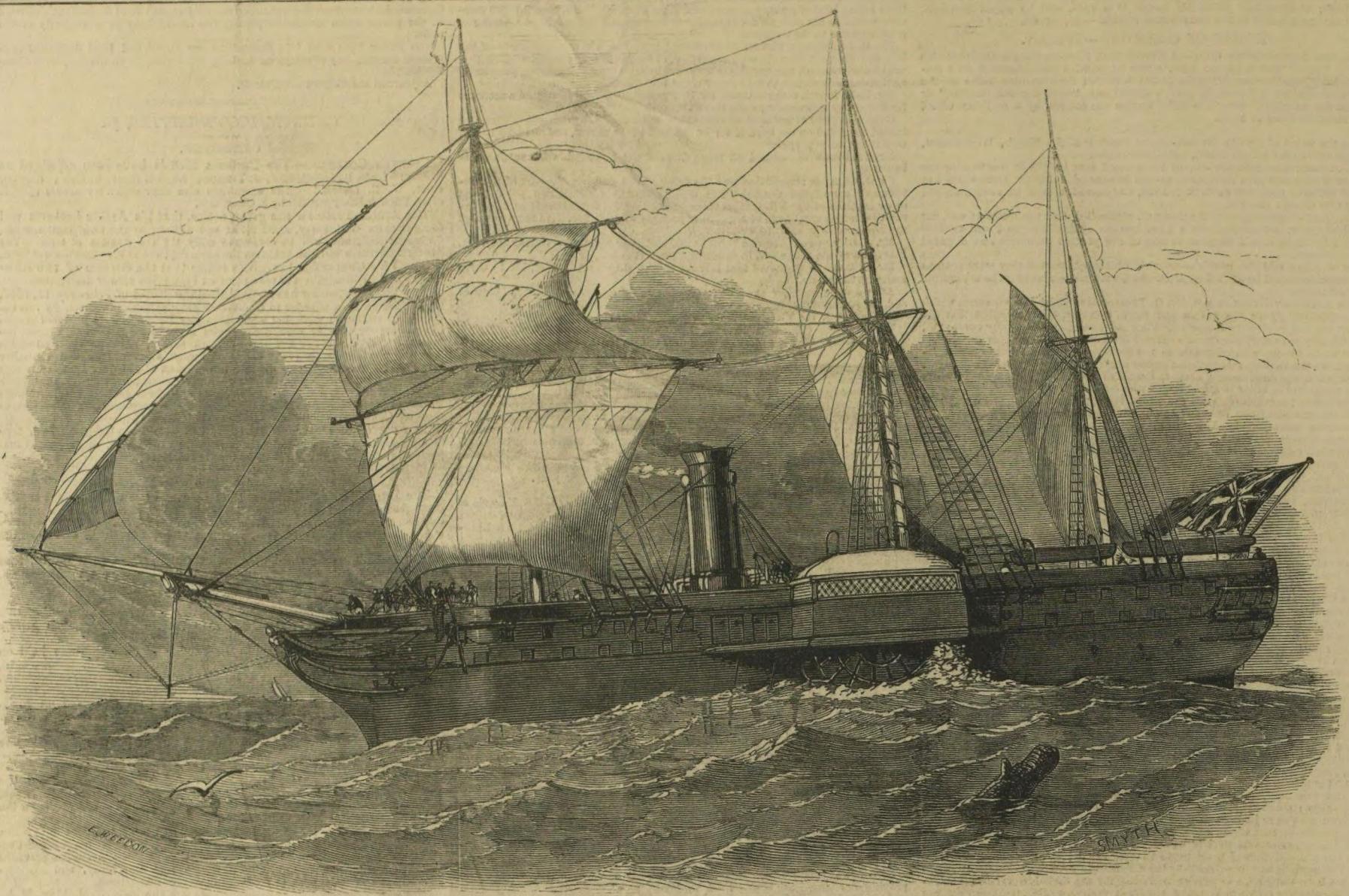
Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—The Porteaus Medals have been adjudged as follows:—Latin Dissertation, F. J. Younge; English Essay, R. Hall; Reading Prize, W. E. Hadon. The examiners also expressed a favourable opinion of an English Essay written by S. Cheetham.

The Arabic Professor has given notice, that his Ara'ic Lectures will commence on Wednesday, April 18, at one o'clock, in the Combination-room, Catharine-Hall, and will be continued daily till the division of term. The Sanskrit Lectures will also begin on the same day, and at the same place at noon.



THE MISSING STEAMER, "FORTH."

By the West India mails, received on Tuesday, we learn that no intelligence o
the loss of the *Forth* had reached Bermuda, or any other island touched by the *Severn*. It was presumed at Bermuda that the long detention of the Gulf mails arose from the extra work the *Forth* would have to perform, caused by the long outward voyage made by the *Avon*. "We fear, however," adds the account, "that the fact of no vessel having made her appearance by the 13th at Bermuda, is strong confirmatory evidence that the report of the *Forth*'s wreck on the Alacranes was a true one."

Should this prove to be the case, the *Forth* will make the fifth large steamer lost by the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company since the commencement of their contract for carrying the West India mails in 1841. The steamers previously wrecked were the *Medina*, on the 12th of May, 1844, on a coral reef, near Turk's Island; the *Iris*, on the 8th of October, 1842, which sunk off Bermuda, having previously struck on a reef; the *Solway*, off Corunna, coast of Spain, on the 8th of April, 1843; and the *Tweed*, on the 12th of February, 1847, on the Alacranes rocks, Gulf of Mexico, the same reef upon which the unfortunate *Forth* was last seen by the vessel which took the news to Mobile. The Company also lost their inter-colonial steamer *Action*, on the Nigrellos, near Cartagena, in 1844; and the schooner *Lee*, near Belize, Honduras, in 1848. The wrecks of the *Solway* and *Tweed* were attended with peculiarly distressing circumstances, involving the loss of 120 lives; and in the case of the *Tweed*, with an amount of hardship and suffering to the survivors which has rarely found a parallel in the records of shipwrecks.

The cause of this succession of disasters is that the West India steamers, besides their long Atlantic voyages, have to call at a number of ports and islands, the navigation of which is especially dangerous and intricate, abounding with rocks and shoals, the ships at all times being exposed to currents of a dangerous nature, and to those sudden changes of weather, hurricanes, squalls, northerns, &c., with which the West India Islands, Spanish Main, and Gulf of Mexico are so frequently visited.

These disasters cannot be attributed to the inefficiency of the vessels or their captains and officers, it being generally conceded that the working management of the Company is most able, the ships of the best description, both as regards hulls and machinery, and suitable by their mode of construction and equipment for the particular service in which they are employed; they are commanded and officered by intelligent and experienced men, whose general ability and knowledge of their profession and of the navigation of the West Indies is unquestioned, and whose vigilance and seamanship during their long and arduous voyages are incessantly called into exercise.

THE MISSING STEAMER, "FORTH."

Regarding the loss of the *Forth* we are without any details which can at present lead us to conjecture how she could have been driven on the Alacranes reef. It is inferred that a norther was blowing, the effect of which was calculated to force the vessel on the Campeachy coast; and that Captain Sturdee, wishing to avoid this lee shore, made his course as much to the northward as he thought would enable him to pass the rocks at a safe distance; but that during the night, some current, temporary or otherwise, of which he was unaware, carried the ship so much further to the northward as to run the *Forth* upon the rocks. Although the report which has reached England is a very meagre one, yet it is consolatory to know that all hands were saved, and that assistance, even if not sought, was promptly obtained. Captain Sturdee is a very careful commander, and has been some years in the Company's service, having been formerly chief officer of the *Thames* under Captain Hast, R.N., Commodore of the Fleet.

The *Forth*, of which fine vessel we have engraved a view, was the largest of the Company's vessels, and had made sixteen successful voyages to the West Indies from Southampton. She left Southampton on the 2nd of September, and was on her seventeenth trip when the accident happened. She was of about 1900 tons burthen, or 1147 tons register, and 450-horse power; built at Leith, in 1841, by Messrs. Menzies and Co. Messrs. Wilson, Nunn, and Higman were respectively first, second, and third officers; Mr. Agius, chief engineer; and Mr. A. H. Strutt, purser. The *Forth* was shortly to have received new boilers, and undergone a thorough overhaul, at an expense of £12,000 to £15,000, being the second ship on the list for such repairs.

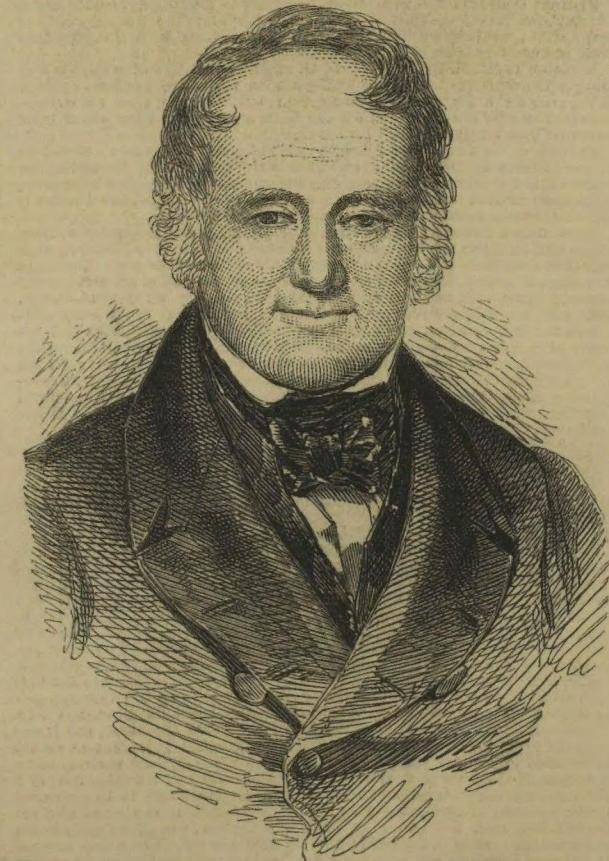
We are happy to be able to state that, beyond the present detention of the mails, the loss of the *Forth* will not interfere with the general regularity of the mail service, or prove detrimental to the finances of the Company, which, by the last annual report to the shareholders, were in a prosperous condition. The Company have been their own insurers for some years; and, to provide for contingencies and casualties, have a reserve fund, which, at the present time, without writing off the *Forth*'s loss, amounts to no less a sum than £125,000, invested in Government securities. The actual value of the *Forth* at the time of her wreck may be estimated at £60,000.

WRECK OF THE BRIG "NEWCASTLE," OFF WHITBY.
This catastrophe occurred on the night of the 20-21st ult., when the *Newcastle* was making for the harbour at Whitby; and the tide swept the brig against the east pier, a portion of which is shown in the sketch, with the platforms, &c., used for its extension. The vessel being very light, she was driven by a heavy surf close under the rocky cliffs, at about half a mile south-east of the port. Lieutenant Bainbridge, of the Whitby coast-guard with the crew under h

command, immediately hastened to the heights, and threw, by means of rockets two lines on board the brig; but they were not required, as the vessel drove so close up that the crew were able to land on a shelving piece of rock, by means of a line which they threw ashore. The wind was N.W., blowing fresh gales with heavy surf; so that the brig eventually became a wreck.

THE LATE MR. GREEN, THE SHIOPOWNER.

THIS eminent mercantile ship-builder died at his residence, at Blackwall, on the 21st ult., in the eighty-second year of his age. His life was a course of untiring enterprise. At the early age of fifteen he entered, as a draughtsman, the office of Mr. Perry, of Blackwall, who then occupied the premises now in the posses-



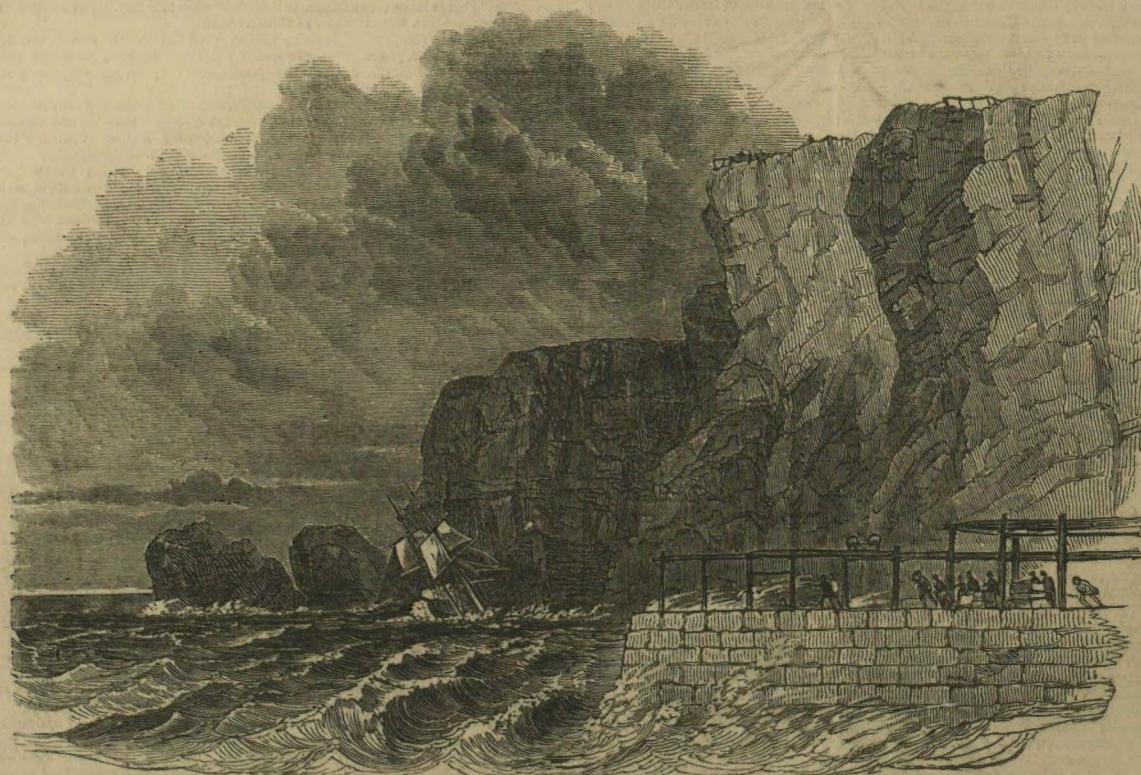
THE LATE MR. GREEN, THE SHIOPOWNER.

sion of the Messrs. Green. By attention to business he advanced in a short period to the head of his department, and soon afterwards married Miss Perry, the daughter of his employer, by whom he was subsequently taken into partnership. Of this marriage his only surviving child is Mr. Richard Green, the present head of the firm. The deceased gentleman married, secondly, Miss Onwhyn, daughter of Mr. Onwhyn, for many years coroner for the eastern division of Middlesex, by whom he had issue several children.

On the demise of Mr. Perry, Mr. Wigram became a partner, and the business was for many years carried on by Messrs. Green, Wigram, and Wells; but Mr. Green eventually again became sole proprietor. To his enterprise is owing the pre-eminence which the British merchant-vessels have attained on the Indian and Chinese seas. He first laid on vessels in those quarters, at the expiration of the East India Company's Navigation Charter; and he has since sent forth some of the finest vessels that ever appeared upon water. Many of them were so constructed as to be available for the purposes of war at a very short notice.

The closing years of Mr. Green's life were almost exclusively devoted to munificent acts of charity. At his sole expense were erected the East India-road Schools; and, at his cost, were latterly supported, clothed, and educated, 1000 children. Attached to these schools is a chapel, which Mr. Green also endowed. He likewise founded the Sailors' Home at Poplar, the Green Free School, and the Blackwall Free School; and was a liberal benefactor to other institutions, too numerous to mention. His portrait worthily adorns the Town-Hall at Poplar, and from this picture the accompanying engraving has been sketched.

On Wednesday afternoon, the remains of Mr. Green were removed from his



WRECK OF THE BRIG "NEWCASTLE," OFF WHITBY.

house at Blackwall for interment in a vault attached to the Sailors' Home Chapel; and, in respect to his memory, the shops in Poplar (in which parish the deceased had lived ever since he was thirteen years of age) and along the road through which the body was conveyed to its last resting-place were closely shut up; while nearly the entire population lined the thoroughfares, and appeared deeply impressed with the solemn scene. The demonstration was not confined to the inhabitants, as in the East and West India Docks every vessel had the flag of its nation half-mast high; while on the river the same expression of feeling was displayed. The following was the order of the mournful procession:—The police to clear the way, followed by the boys and girls of the Green Free School; about one hundred gentlemen, four abreast, of the Wesleyan persuasion, wearing silk hatsbands and silk scarfs; the churchwardens, trustees, and overseers of the parish, four abreast; the children of the East India-road school (the girls dressed in black, and the boys with black armlets on the right arm); the hearse (drawn by four horses), containing the body of the deceased; two mourning-coaches—in the first were the four sons of the deceased; in the second, Mr. Hankey (the banker), his son-in-law, and the Rev. Mr. Dod; then followed the foreman, clerks, shipwrights, and mechanics in his service, and the children of the Blackwall Free School. There were about 1000 children connected with the schools in the procession.

Mr. Green is stated to have expended nearly £100,000 in founding charitable institutions in his neighbourhood, and in acts of benevolence to the poor, by whom his memory will long be cherished.

NEW JUSTICE-ROOM AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The old Justice-Room at the Mansion-House was noted for its many inconveniences, among which its smallness and exposure to the noise of traffic in the street were not the least objectionable. The City Clerk of the Works, Mr. Bunning, has just effected a two-fold improvement, by converting the Justice-Room into a handsome vestibule, appropriate to a palatial edifice; and constructing a new Justice-Room towards the rear of the Mansion-House, and thus avoiding the interruption from the street noises.

Our Illustration shows this new accommodation. It is a large and handsome apartment, lighted by a window of some architectural character, as well as by a light borrowed from the ball-room, which is immediately above this room. The Engraving shows the position of the Lord Mayor's chair, to the left of which is accommodation for the counsel and strangers.

The public will be great gainers by the change, there being more space allotted to them; and the heating and ventilation are perfect. The floor is covered with lead of considerable thickness, which greatly deadens the sound of footfalls.

ENFIELD AND EDMONTON RAILWAY.

The Act of Parliament for this short line was obtained in 1846, and passed through both Houses without difficulty.

The undertaking was, at first, projected by a few spirited inhabitants at Enfield, but, after the bill was passed, arrangements were made with the Eastern Counties Railway Company, who became proprietors of the line, and by whom it has been constructed, under the following direction:—M. A. Borthwick, Esq., Engineer; William Lawford, Esq., Superintendent Engineer; W. G. Leitch, Esq., Surveyor; Thomas Earle, Esq., Contractor. The stations were designed by Mr. C. F. Cheffins, of Southampton-buildings, and were erected by Messrs. Curtis, of Stratford; and it is but justice to all the parties concerned in the execution of the works to say, that every thing has been done in a very creditable and efficient manner.



THE ENFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

The line is about three miles in length, and branches off from the Cambridge line, at the Old Edmonton (now Water-lane) station. It is nearly on a level, and the curves are favourable and unfrequent. The cost of construction of a line so near to London, and through a country principally cultivated as market-gardens, must be necessarily large; but the chief item of expense has been the making of a deviation of the Turnpike-road at Edmonton, to avoid the danger of crossing the Railway, which is here on a level with the public road. Level crossings, in large towns, are very common, as at Ware, Canterbury, Southampton, Peterborough, &c.; but the Metropolitan Road Commissioners thought it their duty to insist upon the deviation being made in this case, which has consequently been done at an expense of from £10,000 to £12,000.

The line was opened Thursday last, but no formal or public demonstrations took place on the occasion.

It does not present many features for illustration, but we have engraved the fine old Mansion which has been converted into the Enfield station.

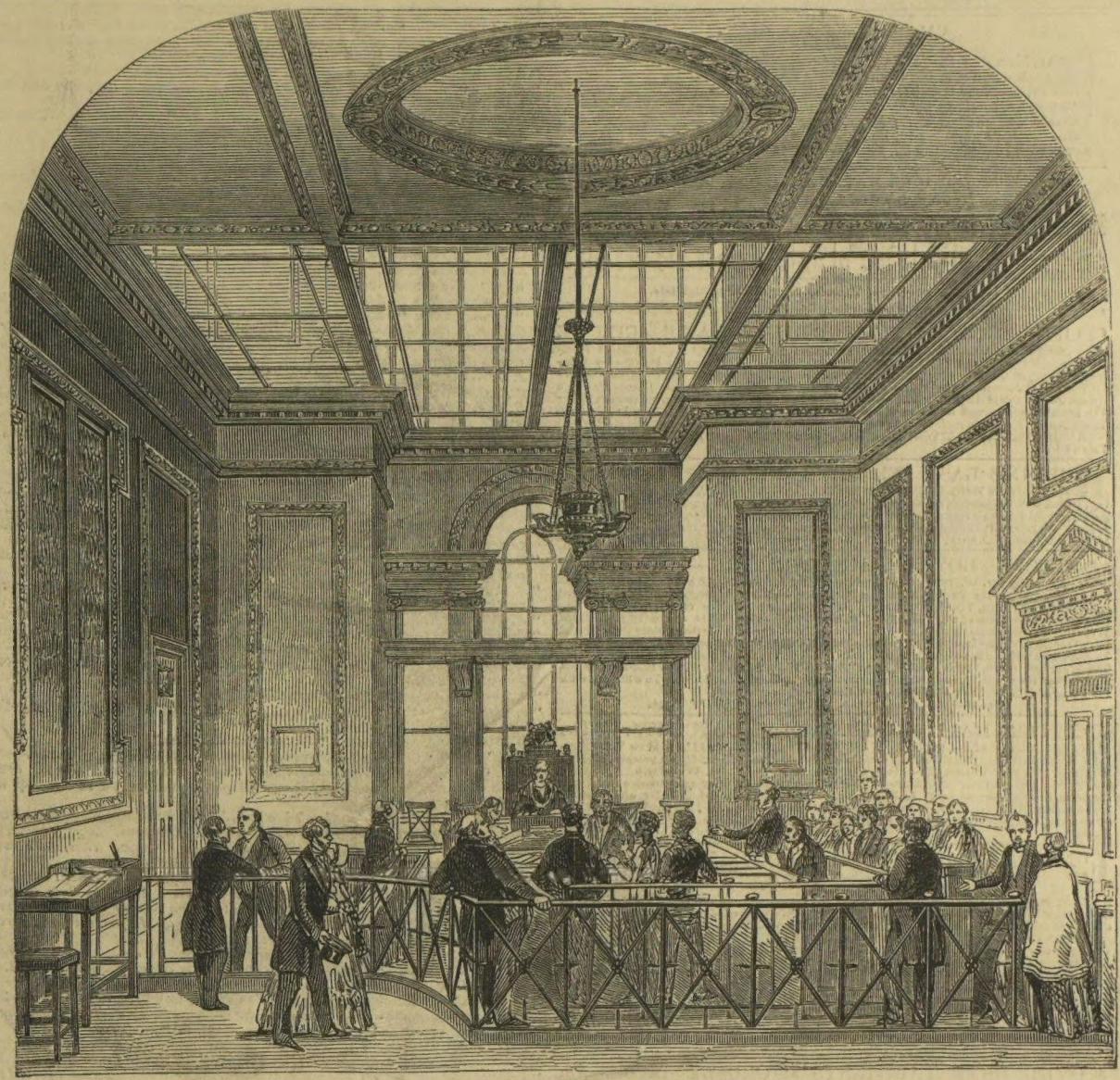
THE LITTLE CHURCH AT GREENSTED

A very interesting paper, illustrative of the history of this singular edifice, was read on the 19th ult., at the Royal Institute of British Architects, by T. H. Wyatt, Esq., Fellow.

We should premise that Greensted lies near Ongar, in Essex; and the interest attached to this little building arises from the materials of which it is constructed; from its undoubted antiquity; and from the strong evidence that exists of its having been originally built as a place for the reception of the corpse of St. Edmund, which, on its return from London to Bury St. Edmund's, in the year 1013, was, as Lydgate, a monk of that monastery (St. Edmund's) informs us, conveyed in a chest, or "fretory."

St. Edmund began to reign in East Anglia, A.D. 55: he is supposed to have been killed in 16 years afterwards, and was buried at Thetford or Higgleston. His body is stated to have reposed there tranquilly for 33 years, when it was removed to Bury St. Edmund's, and it is a curious fact, that the first church erected to receive the body thus moved from Thetford was of wood. Next, in consequence of apprehensions from Danish invasion and spoliation, the body was moved to London, to "the Church of Christ;" and in the year 1013 reconveyed from London to the church at Bury. And, to strengthen the probability of the little structure at Greensted having received the body, on its route eastward, Mr. Wyatt quotes a MS. life of Sir Edmund, preserved at Lambeth Palace; and another MS. quoted by Dugdale, in his "Monasticon," in which it is stated that "he (the body) was also sheltered near Aungre, where a wooden chapel remains until this day." The parish of Aungre, or Ongar, herein mentioned, adjoins that of Greensted, and through which the ancient road from London into Suffolk passed; so that no doubt has ever been entertained that this rough oaken fabric is "the wooden chapel near Aungre."

Mr. Wyatt then refers to the construction of churches of wood in Norway, about the twelfth century; and with us "there was a time," says the venerable Bede, "when there was not a stone church in all the land, but the custom was to build them all of wood." It is not, then, to be wondered at that, in a retired spot, for a purely temporary purpose, and in a country devoid of stone, wood should have been adopted as the material for a small structure, even of a very sacred kind. Mr. Wyatt then describes the inclosing walls as of oak: they were about six feet high, and formed of rough half trees, split or sawn asunder, and set upright, close to one another. These uprights were laid on an oak sill, tenoned into a groove, and secured with oak pins. The sill on the south side was laid on the actual earth; and that on the north side had, in two places, some rough flints, without any mortar. The



NEW JUSTICE-ROOM AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

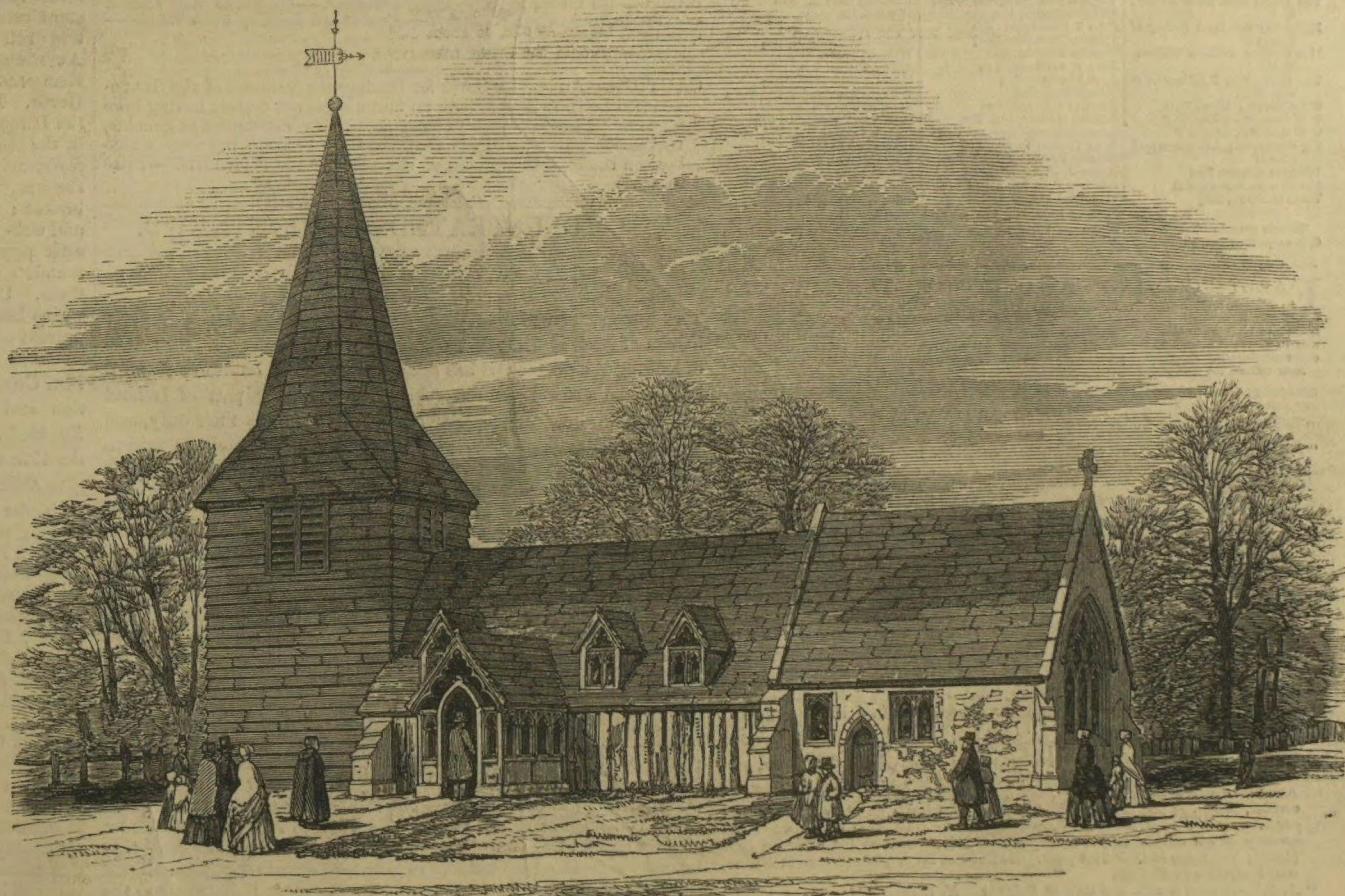
roof-plates, also of oak, had a groove corresponding with the sill, into which the uprights were tenoned and pinned.

Mr. Wyatt states that the east end timbers were, no doubt, removed to make way for the red brick Tudor church, erected about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII.; and there is no means of now ascertaining if the original form was a mere parallelogram, or if an apse was the eastern termination, as prevalent in the early churches. Some of the western timbers had been removed to make a doorway into the wooden tower, erected at the beginning of the seventeenth century. There is one bell, with this inscription:—William Sand made mee, 1618." The roof was heavy, and without any particular character. The covering was brick tile. The insides of the timbers were plastered, so that internally the character and interest of the construction was lost. The seats were of all sorts and heights, and offered some good specimens of the "cattle pen." The church was lighted by three dormer windows, of neat "domestic" appearance; and an open wooden porch, without any style or beauty, gave access to the Church on the south side, by means of a very low door. There was, originally, a northern door, but this had long been walled up. How this little structure was originally lighted, whether by windows on the eastern side, or only by torch-light, at the sanctity of the place, and the precious nature of the relic it contained, might render probable, it is not now easy to determine; but, as Erasmus found the Chapel of Our Lady at Walsingham lighted only by tapers, such may have been the case here; and it seems curiously confirmed by the following extract from a letter of the builder, who has lately been engaged in the restoration of the Church: he says, "When the plaster was taken off the walls, I noticed a number of marks made by torch or candle, as if the latter had been stuck in a lump of clay, and the flame had come actually in contact with the wood. I also found in the centre of the nave, opposite the porch door, a quantity of burnt earth, as if a large fire had been made in the Church."

The restoration of the Church, which has been effected strictly in accordance with the original plan, is thus described in a letter in the *Times*, dated Jan. 5:—"In no case has a single entire timber been condemned, but every atom which decay had not rendered useless had been worked up. So rigidly has it been made a rule to replace everything just as it was found, that each tree has been reinstated precisely in the same spot which it has occupied for upwards of 800 years. The necessity for the Church being repaired arose from the decay of the

sills, which literally crumbled to pieces when removed, and the butt ends of the timbers which fitted into them: consequently, they were unable to bear the weight of the roof, tottering under it, as it were, in a very threatening manner. This defect has been remedied by building a firm, well-drained, brick foundation, upon which new oaken sills rest, grooved as before to receive the timbers, the unsound parts of which having been previously cut off, the effect produced is the same as before, except that the beams or trees are, almost imperceptibly, shortened. The plates, sills, and wood-work of the roof are new; but from the old ones being of a much more recent date than the rest of the building, no innovation has been made in that respect, as the chief objects of curiosity are still preserved unaltered. A handsome oak porch supplies the place of the former one, which was also of a more recent construction, and though elegant does not deprive the structure of its characteristic simplicity, to retain which in its original form every effort has been made, even down to replacing the old tiles on the roof. Within, the Church will be equally in keeping with the exterior when finished. The timbers will now appear inside as well as out; hitherto they were covered, or rather disguised, with a thick coating of plaster and whitewash. The remaining improvements consist of another window, now making four in all, two on each side, filled with beautiful stained glass in lieu of the plain which formerly cumbered them, and of a round window in the west end, containing the head of St. Edmund, in stained glass, which was accidentally discovered a few years ago."

NEW MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.—On the 1st of March the following offices were opened for the issue and payment of money orders:—Amlwch, Anglesey; Blackpool, Lancashire; Brighouse, Yorkshire; Brierley Hill, Staffordshire; Broadstairs, Kent; Caistor, Lincolnshire; Dowlaish, Glamorganshire; Easingwold, Yorkshire; Glossop, Derbyshire; Herne Bay, Kent; Hailes, Sussex; Long Sutton, Lincolnshire; Nailsworth, Gloucestershire; Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire; Painswick, Gloucestershire; Paignton, Devonshire; Padstow, Cornwall; Ramsay, Huntingdonshire; Sedburgh, Yorkshire; Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire; St. Ives, Cornwall; Stratton, Cornwall; Thornbury, Gloucestershire; Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire; Walton-on-Naze, Essex; Wragby, Lincolnshire; Wem, Shropshire; Winsford, Cheshire; Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire; Whitstable, Kent; Scotland—Banchory, Aberdeenshire; Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbrightshire; Wishaw, Lanarkshire.



THE LITTLE CHURCH AT GREENSTED, ESSEX, RESTORED.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 4.—Second Sunday in Lent.
 MONDAY, 5.—Sun rises 6h. 40m., sets 5h. 44m.
 TUESDAY, 6.—Moon rises 3h. 5m. A.M., sets 5h. 10m. A.M.
 WEDNESDAY, 7.—Perpetua.
 THURSDAY, 8.—Eclipse of the Moon.
 FRIDAY, 9.—£1 notes issued, 1797.
 SATURDAY, 10.—Sun rises 6h. 28m., sets 5h. 53m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 10.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 25	10 10	10 53	11 40	*	9 15	10 44
10 10	11 40	*	10 44	1 10	1 37	2 0
10 20	11 50	*	11 40	1 20	2 20	3 0
10 30	11 53	*	11 40	1 20	2 20	3 0

* During the morning of Thursday there will be no high tide.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—GRAND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING.—The Fete de Flowers—the Gigantic Heads—the Celebrated Match of the 25 Vaulters. M. Franconi will exhibit his highly-trained Horses. Graceful Feats of Horsemanship by Mdlles. Caroline, Matilde, Clarke, Amaglia, Duos, Palmyre Anato, &c.; MM. Loiselet, sen., Newsome, Nief, Young, Lelset, Weble, Candler, &c. &c.—The Entertainments will be accompanied by the eccentricities of Messrs. Auriol, Leclar, Young Auriol, and Mohamed. Commence at Eight o'clock.

GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.—Commence at Two o'clock.

HOUDIN'S LAST PERFORMANCES will take place at the **H. ST. JAMES'S THEATRE THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, MARCH 3; TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, Wednesday Morning, March 7; and Thursday Evening, March 8;** being most positively M. Houdin's last representations. Evening Entertainments commence at Half-past Eight; Morning Performance at Half-past Two.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Unparalleled Attraction.—Mr. BATTY with much pleasure announces to the Patrons of the Amphitheatre the First Appearance of the celebrated American Equestrian, YOUNG HERNANDEZ, whose extraordinary talent has gained him the envied appellation of the First Rider in the World.—First Night of the HUNGARIAN WOODCUTTERS, introducing those celebrated and highly popular Artistes, Herr Hengler and Miss Woolford, on the Double Stage, at 8h. 30m. on Saturday, March 3, and during the Performance will commence, at a quarter to Seven, with the Grand Spectacle of CORASCO, or The Warrior's Steel. After which, the DOUBLE TIGHT ROPES. To be followed by the SCENES of the CIRCLE, introducing, for the first time, Young Hernandez. To conclude with the Farce of CURIOSITY; i.e., The Doomed Entombed.

Box-office open from 11 till 4. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The SIXTEENTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, MARCH 7.—Vocal Performers, Miss Miller, Miss Lumsden, Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Miss Pool, and Mrs. A. Newton. Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Blinge, Mr. T. Williams, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The Orchestra will be upon an extensive scale, and compete in every department, including Mr. Willy's Concert Band, Leader and Musical Director, Mr. Willy.—Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s, may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter Hall, and of all Musicsellers.—For Programme, see the Times of Monday, March 5.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—NOTICE.—The Directors of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS

beg leave to announce, that in consequence of the unprecedented success of these Concerts, the Series will be extended to TWENTY-THREE Nights, instead of FIFTEEN, as originally contemplated, making an extra Season of Eight Nights, which will be held as follows:—

Sixteenth Concert, Wednesday Evening next, March 7.
 Seventeenth Concert, Wednesday Evening, March 14.

Eighteenth Concert, Wednesday Evening, March 21.

Nineteenth Concert, Wednesday Evening, March 28.

Twenty-first Concert, Wednesday Evening, April 11.

Twenty-second Concert, Wednesday Evening, April 18, being for the Benefit of Mr. SIMS REEVES.

Twenty-third and last Concert, Wednesday Evening, May 2, being for the Benefit of Mr. REEVES.

Twenty-fourth Concert, Wednesday Evening, May 9, being for the Benefit of Mr. REEVES.

Twenty-fifth Concert, Wednesday Evening, May 16, being for the Benefit of Mr. REEVES.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at CROSBY HALL.—On FRIDAY, March 9, and on FRIDAY, March 16, Mr. LOVE will continue his Lenten Entertainments. He will present his Entertainment, entitled LOVE in all SHAPES; or, the Gallery of Portraits. To be followed by his Vocal Sketch, entitled LOVE'S LABOUR LOST; and other Entertainments. Begin at 8.—On Monday, March 5, and Tuesday, March 6, Mr. LOVE will give Entertainments at the Institution Derby.—On Wednesday, March 7, at the Theatre Royal, Lichfield.—On Monday, March 12, Tuesday, March 13, and Wednesday (morning), March 14, at the Royal Albert Rooms, Bristol.—On Thursday, March 22, at the Institution, Aldersgate-street.—First-class Seats, 2s; Second-class Seats, 1s.

THE MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI at the EGYPTIAN HALL.—BARNARD'S great PAINTING, extensively known as the "Three-mile Picture," is EXHIBITED every Morning and Evening. This is by far the largest painting ever executed by man, and represents more than three thousand miles of American scenery, extending through the heart of America to the city of New Orleans.—Hours of exhibition: every morning at half-past Two, and evening at half-past Seven. Doors open half an hour before commencing. Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES, EXPLAINING THE ART OF MAGIC, by Mr. Shaw, with Illustrations, changed every week, at a Quarter to Four, and every Evening, at Nine. Dr. Ryan's Lecture on the Chemistry of the Breakstone, Daily, at a Quarter to Three o'clock. Dr. Bachofner's Illustrations on Astronomy, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at One o'clock. Lectures on the Ventilating of Mines, &c., by means of the Steam Jet. A View in the Gold District of California is added to the New Dissolving Views. New Chromatope. Machinery and Models explained, &c. The Music is directed by Dr. Wallis.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-pico.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition of DRAWINGS, MODELS, and WORKS OF ART in connexion with ARCHITECTURE will open to the Public, at the GALLERY of the NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS, 53, Pall-mall, on THURSDAY, March 8th, Hours, from Eight till Dusk. Admission Free; on Saturdays, 1s. Architectural Association, Lyon's-Inn-all, Strand.

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST.—Out-Patients' Branch and Secretary's Office, 6, Liverpool-street, Finsbury.—The FIRST ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL in aid of the Funds, to celebrate the Foundation of the Institution, will take place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on SATURDAY, the 10th of MARCH, 1849, the Right Honourable the Earl of Carlisle in the Chair.

STEWARDS.—The Most Hon. the Marquis of Stafford
 The Right Hon. the Earl Cadogan
 The Right Hon. Viscount Sydney
 The Right Hon. Lord Ashely, M.P.
 Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff
 Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P.
 The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P.
 Sir Richard P. Glynn, Bart
 T. W. Bramston, Esq. M.P.
 C. W. Greenhill, Esq. M.P.
 T. Q. Flinnis, Esq. Alderman and Sheriff
 William Adams, Esq.
 Mr. George Alston, M.A.
 Thomas Aston, Esq.

Dinner on Table at Half-past Five o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be obtained at the London Tavern; and of the Secretary, at the Hospital, No. 6, Liverpool-street, Finsbury.

DAVID H. STONE, Hon. Sec.

WILLIAM S. BROWN, Sec.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Pain's Hill, Surrey."—This celebrated estate is in the possession of Mrs. Harriet Cooper, widow of the late W. H. Cooper, Esq., High Sheriff of Surrey in 1836. The demesne lies principally in the parish of Walton, 16 miles by railway from the metropolis. See a copious description of Pain's Hill in the "New History of Surrey," pp. 369 to 378.

"An Old Subscriber" will find a good account of the Silver Amalgamation Process of Mexico, in a pamphlet by Mr. John Phillips, published by P. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

"C. Workington," Cumberland.—The term El Dorado was not originally used to designate any particular place; it signified, generally, "the gilded," or "golden," and was variously applied. According to some, the whole of Guiana was sometimes designated El Dorado, on account of the natives strewing gold-dust over their bodies; but the locality of the fable varied. See the account of Raleigh's Voyage; and a striking paper in the Edinburgh Review, 1841.

"J. C."—Dr. Mendelssohn's sister was a most accomplished amateur, but she did not compose any of the songs in "Lilah," although he was in the habit of submitting his compositions to her, having the greatest confidence in her taste and judgment.

"A. Plautus" we must refer to a manufacturer.

"Louisa."—The "Sonambula" was composed by Bellini for Madame Pasta, and was first performed at the Scala, in Milan, in 1829. Grisi was the original Amina, at Her Majesty's Theatre, and Miss Romer was the first in the English version, Malibran performing it in 1835, the composer being present at one of her performances. He died the 23rd of September in the same year; and on the anniversary of his decease Malibran expired at Manchester in the following year (1836), both being in their 29th year. Rubini was the original Elvino in Italian, and Templeton in English.

"A. P."—Rossini is alive and well, at Bologna. He is expected to pay a visit to Paris this year.

"J. T."—Miss Catherine Hayes is, we believe, a native of Limerick.

"E. B."—Madame Favart's name is Edwards; she is singing in Italy.

"W. B."—Chigwell, Essex.—The "equation of time" is not omitted in the Almanack for 1849. See the second column under "Sun," and the Introduction.

"H. J. B."—The variation of the compass at present is about 22° W.; but it frequently varies half a degree in one day. The best authorities are the volumes published at the Greenwich Observatory.
 "A Constant Reader."—Coach-making Advertisement—in the Times.
 "Enquirer." Stonehouse.—The "Ocean Flower," published by Longman and Co., is an excellent guide to Madeira.
 "George," Ventnor.—"Every Man his own Butler," published by Whittaker.
 "A True Admirer."—We regret that we have not room.
 "An Old Subscriber."—Consult Loudon's "Cottage Architecture."
 "A. B." Dublin.—The "Penny Cyclopaedia," to be bought for £7 or £8.
 "Alpha."—A description of the "Aeroid Barometer" is published by Dent, Strand.
 "B. C."—The Chaplain was not dismissed.
 "Student."—Dr. Arnott's or Peschel's "Elements of Physics;" and "Political Philosophy," published by the Useful Knowledge Society.
 "E. V. L." Madras.—Declined.
 "C. J. C." may, probably, obtain the loan of a Recreational Interest Society.
 "E. E. D." and "Fred." Liverpool.—We do not interfere in disputes at cards.
 "W. C."—The commission on publishing a work is from 5 to 10 per cent.
 "A Gloucestershire Subscriber."—We know of nothing fuller than the article "Organ," in the "Penny Cyclopaedia."

"G. C. K." Guildford.—The Valentine Custom was explained in our Journal of "A Regular Subscriber."—A stamped newspaper, of any date, may be sent post free in the United Kingdom.
 "J. D."—The "Battle Imp" has been played at Covent Garden Theatre.
 "P." near Andover.—We have not seen the work in question.

"A. B. V."—We do not see how the document can be of service.
 "A. T. A." Sutton; "H. S. W." Watford; "L." Chichester; "J. M. E." Lincolnshire; "A Subcriber," Lincolshire; "A Poor Widow," Faustina; "J. P." Bury; "Eliza," Hull; "A Foreign Correspondent."—We are not in possession of the information required by these Correspondents.

"A. B." Potter's Bar.—A solicitor should draw up the settlement.
 "A Subcriber."—The expense of a passage to Sydney, in first-class ships, varies from £20 to £65. The Colonisation Society, Charing-cross, enables emigrants of good character to proceed thither at a cost varying from £1 to £5 each, according to circumstances. Female domestic servants are eligible for free passages.

"Robert Williams."—We think Boston, in the United States, would be a favourable port to land at for an Irish emigrant proceeding to Missouri or Wisconsin.
 "S. T. P." "Inquire."—See Hutton's "History of Birmingham," for the particulars of Hardyman's foundation.

"A. B." Knight's "Joiner and Cabinet-maker's Guide."
 "Sophie."—The terms are too various for us to enumerate.

"Julia" should read the article on "Beauty," in the Penny Cyclopaedia.

"J. M. S."—The derivations of Allopathy and Homoeopathy were given in our Journal for Feb. 10,

"A Bonâ fide Subcriber."—Address, Manchester.

"Ipswichiensis."—The address of Mr. Drayton, patentee of the New Silvering Process, is 310, Regent-street.

"W." Liverpool.—See Evans's "Sketch of all Religions."

"J. M."—Plain "Or" might be borne as an arms, but we know of no instance.

"J. A. C. V."—The second son cannot reject his paternal coat, and bear the arms of his mother's family, unless he change his patronymic for the surname of his maternal ancestors.

"Muriella."—Only one of Napoleon's brothers, Jerome, Ex-King of Westphalia, survives. He has two sons. Lucien Bonaparte has left four sons. Louis Bonaparte, only one surviving son, the President of the French Republic. Thus, there exist seven nephets of the Emperor, bearing the name of Bonaparte.

"A. H. B."—Commissions in the Austrian service confer but small pay: still they are of value, in a military point of view, and require influence in their acquisition. There are many gentlemen of Irish extraction serving in the Emperor's army. The family of Nugent has long held a distinguished position in Austria. For minute details, apply to the Austrian Embassy.

"A Subcriber."—A considerable time may elapse before the commission is obtained, if the application be not backed by interest. The pay of an Ensign is 6s. 3d. a day; of a Lieutenant, 6s. 6d.

"Geraldine."—The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not, ex officio, a Peer of Parliament; but it happens that the present holder of the see is, by right of inheritance, a Peer of the realm, and has, consequently, a vote in "the Lords."

"B." Bristol, shall have a reply by post.

"A Constant Reader," Ryde.—A landed estate and position in the county.

"Desiderium."—The Court does not go into mourning during the season referred to.

"F. W. R."—The arms of "Reynolds" are "Arg. a portcullis sa. chained az."

"O. R. M."—The arms of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., are "Arg. three sheaves of as many arrows ppr., on a chief az. a bee volant, or." The crest:—"A demi-rampant arg. gorged with a collar az. charged with three bezants, holding between the paws a shuttle or." The motto:—"Industria."

"S. S. S."—The supporters would not descend through a daughter, although that daughter was an heiress. Possibly, however, general custom would allow their usage, after the party, by assuming the maternal name, had placed himself in the position of chief of the clan. The case of Mr. Farquharson, of Invercauld, is one in point. We shall be all times happy to afford "S. S. S." any information.

"Mercator."—Apply to the Herald's office.

"A. C. B."—The arms of Mr. Hurt, of Alderwasley, are "Sa. a fess between three cinquefoils or." Crest:—"A hart passant ppr. horned, membered, and hirt in the haunch with an arrow or feathered arg." Motto:—"Mane prædam vesperi spoliom."

"H."—Under no circumstances can the mother's crest be assumed, unless under a change of name, or by special grant.

"Petit Tambour."—The use of the great drums is to mark with energy the bar and its rhythmical subdivisions. The great military drum is an instrument of percussion, whose pitch does not enter into harmonic combinations. Composers write for the kettle drums as if they were in C; they have only two notes of the key in which they are tuned, the tonic and dominant; but they may be transposed in different keys, as C, D, E flat, E natural, F, G, A, B flat, &c. Drums may be used piano as well as forte. Meyerbeer, in his operas, has produced wonderful effects from the drums: for instance, in the "Conjuration et Benediction des Poignards," in the "Huguenots."

The "Obituary" is unavoidably postponed, from press of matter.

NOTICE.—Any of our Agricultural Subscribers can have the edition which leaves London on Friday evening, with the Corn-Market of the same day, by ordering this edition of their news-agents.

* In our description of the Iron Warehouse lately built in Liverpool for California, we stated that it was constructed by Mr. Grantham; whereas it was built by Messrs. Vernon and Co., under the superintendence of Mr. Grantham, consulting engineer.

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POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

TUSCANY.—In reply to a question from Lord BROUGHAM, the Marquis of Lansdowne stated that the Government had received no information leading to the belief that the British Consul at Leghorn had afforded any support or countenance to the Revolutionary Provisional Government of the lately-proclaimed Republic in Tuscany, or any encouragement to the disorders that had recently occurred in Leghorn. He did not himself believe that the British Consul had acted in any manner of the kind.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—Earl GREY laid on their Lordships' table a memorial from Canada, in favour of the Government measure on this subject.—Ad-journed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

SUPPLY.—The House having gone into Committee of Supply, a vote of £200,000 was taken on account for the excess of the Naval expenditure. The House then resumed.

POOR-LAWS (IRELAND).

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the House went into Committee of the whole House on this subject, when

Lord J. RUSSELL brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, for a national rate in aid to be levied in all the unions of Ireland, for the support of the destitute in those districts which were not able out of their own resources to support them. His proposition was that a general rate in aid of 6d. in the pound on the present Poor-law valuation of the country be levied forthwith in all the unions of Ireland, and that the Government should, in the mean time, before the rates were collected, advance, by way of loan, a sum of the public money to the distressed unions, in order to prevent the destruction of life by absolute destitution.

After some discussion, in which Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. J. O'CONNELL, and other Honourable gentlemen took part,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered at great length into a defence of the Government scheme, and ultimately the debate was adjourned to Monday.

The House rose shortly before one o'clock.

MEETING IN LIVERPOOL ON THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

On Thursday the inhabitants of Liverpool met to express their opinions on the bill brought in by Mr. Labouchere, when the following resolutions were agreed to by a most crowded and respectable assemblage, presided over by the Mayor of the town:

"1. That this meeting considers the bill brought into the House of Commons, intituled 'A Bill to amend the Laws in force for the Encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation,' to be eminently and directly calculated to discourage British shipping and navigation.

"2. That this bill—altogether uncalled for by any expression of public opinion—will tend to transfer ship-building from this to foreign countries, to increase the employment of foreign vessels, and to diminish the British mercantile marine.

"3. That this bill is calculated to cause a reduction of seamen, shipwrights, and other operatives dependent on the shipping of this country; thus at once diminishing the resources of our own national defence, and increasing the maritime strength of rival powers—the consequences of which, especially in the event of war, this meeting contemplates with the utmost alarm.

"4. That a petition to both Houses of Parliament be adopted by this meeting."

SOCIETY OF ANCIENT BRITONS.

The one hundred and thirty-fourth festival of this society was celebrated on Thursday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, when there assembled together a company far more numerous than has been witnessed upon previous occasions. The antiquity of the order renders it almost superfluous to state that its object is to clothe and educate the destitute children of the Principality, so as to render them capable of earning a livelihood by honest industry and perseverance. Amongst those present we observed the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, the Hon. Rice Trevor, M.P., &c. On the present occasion, the President of the day, the Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn, M.P., filled the chair.

WELSH CHARITY SERMON.—ST. DAVID'S DAY.—The 134th anniversary took place on Thursday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, one of the four churches used in turn. Prayers were read in the Ancient British language, as usual; but the children, from an immediate circumstance, which it is hoped will not last long, were unable to attend. It is painful also to the lovers of the Principality to find that the funds are at present depressed, that only half the vacancies can be filled up, and that there are 15 children less than last year, when there were 200. The Bishop of St. Asaph preached, and appealed with feeling to those who had themselves felt the power and difficulties of temptations, to give to the poor the early defence of education and religious instruction.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—A special Court was held on Tuesday and Thursday, for the purpose of considering the advisability of suppressing the Smithfield-market. Mr. Norris, in a speech of great length, opened the question, and showed from the best authorities, and from the practice of Continental and American towns, that the custom of selling and slaughtering cattle in the midst of a dense population is prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants. Mr. Norris moved the appointment of a committee to provide a suitable market-place. Mr. F. White seconded the motion. After a lengthened debate, which lasted over the two days, Mr. Norris's motion was negatived without a division.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.—A short time ago the command of the army in India was offered to Sir George Napier; but he was compelled to decline this distinguished post on account of the precarious state of his health. We are now able to state that Sir William Gomm has been ordered to proceed to India, to assume the command-in-chief, in the place of Lord Gough, whose period of service has expired.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—THE TOOTING TRAGEDY.—On Thursday, just before the rising of the Court, the Grand Jury returned four true bills for man-slaughter against Bartholomew Peter Drouet.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The National Assembly have granted a credit of 522,000f. to pay the dividend on the Greek Loan due the 1st of March.

The electoral bill having been read a second time on Wednesday, the elections for the Legislative Assembly must take place on Sunday, April 29.

The brother of M. Thiers has been reinstated in the function of Chancellor of the French Consulate at Ancona, which he had occupied from 1840 to the Revolution of February.

The President of the Republic received on Wednesday a letter from the Emperor of Austria, notifying to him the birth of the Archduchess Mathilda Maria Aldegonda Alexandrina, daughter of the Archduke Albert, cousin of the Emperor.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Honourable and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. The Royal dinner party included the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Parma, the Chevalier Bunsen and Madame Bunsen, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Countess Lopez, Lady in Waiting on the Hereditary Princess of Parma, Lord and Lady Dalmeny, and Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance at Drury Lane Theatre with their presence on Saturday evening.

Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, inspected, on Saturday, the manufacture of tessellated pavement, at Messrs. Minton and Co.'s, in Albion-place, Blackfriars. His Royal Highness was conducted over the establishment by the members of the firm, and was pleased to express his gratification with the manufacture of encaustic tiles and porcelain.

PRINCE ALBERT AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—On Monday, by the especial desire of Prince Albert, Dr. Faraday delivered a discourse at the Royal Society, on the diamagnetic and magne-metallic condition of bodies. The lecture-room was crowded in every part. There were a considerable number of lady visitors present, amongst whom were Miss Burdett Coutts, Lady Beauvoir, Mrs. Marcell, &c. The scientific experiments on the occasion were of a highly interesting character.

BIRTHDAY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—Saturday was the birthday of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Some of the foreign Ministers and many of the nobility called and left their names for his Royal Highness during the day, at Cambridge House. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester received their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary at dinner, at Gloucester House.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE

On Wednesday afternoon the Queen held a Levee (the second this season) in St. James's Palace.

Captain Augustus Hotham had an audience of the Queen in the Royal Closet, and delivered to her Majesty the ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, worn by the late Admiral Sir William Hotham.

The Queen and Prince Albert afterwards left St. James's Palace on their return to Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted to the garden entrance by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the officers of the Royal household on duty.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The Queen held an investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath on Saturday afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms lined the room.

The following were the parties honoured with the investiture:—Lieutenant-General Sir James Lillyman Caldwell, of the East India Company's service; Mr. George Russell Clerk, late Governor of Bombay, had the honour of Knight-hood conferred upon him by the Queen, and was invested as a Civil Knight

Commander. Mr. Henry Light, late Governor of British Guiana, received the honour of Knighthood, and was invested as a Civil Knight Commander. Major-General Archibald Galloway, of the East India Company's service, had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him, and was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander. Colonel Duncan McGregor received the honour of Knighthood and the ensigns of a Knight Commander. Colonel Charles Rowan was knighted, and was also invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander.

POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

On Wednesday evening the Earl Grey received the following members of the Cabinet at dinner, at his residence in Belgrave-square:—The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount Palmerston, the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Lord Campbell, the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, the Earl of Minto, the Right Honourable Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, and the Right Honourable Sir John Cam Hobhouse.

Lord Stanley gave a grand parliamentary entertainment, also, on Wednesday evening, at his residence in St. James's-square, to the following members of the Lower House:—The Earl of March, Viscount Bernard, Right Hon. J. C. Herries, Hon. G. Rice Trevor, Hon. Captain Rushout, Hon. Captain Harris, Sir W. H. Jolliffe, Mr. Thomas Baring, Sir Charles Knightley, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, Mr. Charles Goring, Mr. J. W. Henley, Mr. Spencer Walpole, Sir J. B. Walsh, Mr. Godson, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. T. B. Hildyard, Mr. C. G. Du Pre, Mr. Grogan, Colonel Hall, Mr. J. Floyer, Mr. Philip Miles, and Mr. Basil Farmham.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had a Parliamentary dinner party on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street. The company included Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Duncan, Sir William Somerville, Mr. John Elliott, Mr. Reynolds, Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. C. Clements, Mr. Moffatt, Sir P. Nugent, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Fox, Mr. Macgregor, Sir William Clay, Lord Nugent, Mr. McCullagh, Lord Marcus Hill, and Mr. Rice.

FIRE AND WATER.—John Taison, an Indian native of Connecticut, being found dead on a winter morning not far from a tavern, where he had been drinking freely the evening before, the Indians immediately assembled a jury of their own tribe, who, after examining the body, unanimously agreed—"That the said Taison's death was occasioned by the freezing of a large quantity of water in his body, that had been imprudently mixed with the rum he drank!"

FENCE MONTHS.—In the river Thames, the fence months commenced on the 1st instant, and will continue until the 1st of June, when angling generally will commence. In the interim, trout-fishing alone is allowed, which is generally understood not to commence until 1st April, that the fish may recover the effects of spawning. All nets are illegal until June, except a smelt net, which is allowed to be used below Richmond-bridge on and after the 25th March. The forthcoming season for all fishing, particularly trout, is fully expected, will turn out to be a successful one, owing to the mildness of the winter, and the late unpropitious season for anglers of all classes.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday morning last, just as the engine belonging to the stuff-manufactory of Messrs. Ackroyd and Sons, of Thornton-bank, Bradford, was about being started, after being stopped for the breakfast-time of the work-people, the boiler belonging to the engine burst, and killed a woman about 40 years of age, injured six or seven other persons, and did much mischief. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Sunday the President of the Republic presided at the inauguration of the section of the Northern Railway from Compeigne to Noyon. He was enthusiastically received. He afterwards visited the Palace of Compeigne, where he received an address from the Mayor and Corporation of the place, standing at the foot of Napoleon's throne, in the Salle de l'Empereur.

A Socialist banquet in commemoration of the revolution of February was given in Paris on Sunday. About 1200 persons attended, including Ledru Rollin, Pierre Leroux, and other members of the Mountain. After the usual inflammatory toasts and speeches the meeting separated quietly. The members of a secret society held at Passy were arrested on Saturday night, and lodged in the Prefecture of Police.

The *Moniteur* states, that a mistake in the issue of the cards of invitation was the reason why the members of the diplomatic corps were not present at the religious ceremony celebrated in the Church of the Madeleine on the 24th instant.

"That mistake," adds the *Moniteur*, "had been repaired; but, having been discovered too late, it was found impossible to inform all the members of the corps diplomatique in time that seats were reserved for them in a special tribune."

The anniversary of the Revolution has been the occasion of disorders in the provinces. The following appears in the *Moniteur*:—At Clamecy 500 or 600 men paraded the town, preceded by drums and banners, crying "Vive Raspol!" "Vive la Montagne!" "Vive la guillotine!" "A bas les coutumes!" "A bas les tyrans!" and did not disconcern their disorders until they learned that a detachment of troops had been sent for. At Toulose the prefect suspended two companies of the national guard who had defended the *bonnet rouge*. At Auch, some of the national guards, with their officers, paraded the town, uttering unlawful cries, but were suspended by the prefect. At Dijon, the authorities seized some bullets recently cast, and powder. Two persons were arrested. At La Guillotière the rioters had set up the *bonnet rouge*, and the prefect had ordered the municipal authorities to take it down. In the department of the Drome the mayors having refused their assistance to remove this emblem of disorder, the prefect, attended by some troops, had effected it. At Carcassonne the same thing occurred. At Narbonne the members of a club of the *république rouge* insulted by an indecent pasquinade the President of the Republic. A similar outrage was inflicted on the lieutenant of the horse national guard, who is known as an energetic defender of order. Troops were sent into Narbonne, where more disorders were expected on the 25th, but which were prevented by this demonstration.

The members of a secret society, 35 in number, of whom several belong to the more important clubs, have been arrested at Neuilly and lodged in the prefecture of Pilln.

One of the Commissioners of Police of Paris had been ordered to Bourges, where he is to remain during the trial of the conspirators of the 15th of May, with the title of Central Commissary of Police of the department of the Cher.

More than 200 persons were arrested in the lodging-houses in the Faubourg St. Antoine on Tuesday night, in consequence of their passports not being en regle.

It is stated, on what is considered respectable authority, that M. Majochi, orderly officer of the President of the Republic, and Colonel of the National Guard in Corsica, set out on Tuesday night for Vienna with a mission to the Austrian Government. The object of the mission is stated to be to induce the Austrian Government to consent to some settlement of the Italian question otherwise than by entering the Roman States.

It is also said in well-informed quarters, that the French Government have notified to the Piedmontese Envoy in Paris their desire for the restoration of Gioberi to office, and that if this condition be complied with, they will prevent the interference of the Austrians; but that if not, they will leave the Austrians to act as they think proper.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—A Ministerial crisis has occurred at Turin, occasioned by the retirement of the Prime Minister, the Abbé Gioberti, in consequence of the opposition offered by his colleagues and the Chamber of Deputies to his plan of intervention, by means of Piedmontese troops, to restore the Grand Duke of Tuscany to his throne, in order thereby to remove any pretext for the interference of the Austrians. The resignation of Gioberti was much against the inclination of the people generally, who are opposed to the schemes of the Republicans, whose policy he would thus frustrate.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 24th ult. mentions that the King had conferred the Presidency of the Council on General Chiodo, and the Department of Foreign Affairs on the Marquis Vittorio Colli.

The new Cabinet have issued the following proclamation:—

"Fellow Citizens.—The Cabinet to which the King confided the management of his executive power on the 16th of December last having been modified by the change of one of its members, we feel it necessary to declare that we firmly profess, and still believe perfectly feasible, the policy proclaimed from the moment we first accepted office. The programme that formed the fundamental condition of our first existence, and the principles explained before Parliament, will not cease to be the expression of this opinion and our rule of conduct. The Ministry will remain in power so long as the King and Parliament shall honour it with their confidence as at present, and will be ready to lay down power as soon as the voice of the people, constitutionally manifested by its true representatives, shall call in our stead more able or more fortunate men. A year has passed since the King, following the impulse of his heart, sanctioned the greatest acts of his life by calling his people to enjoy constitutional liberties. We trust that none will attempt to destroy the palladium of our liberty and independence by bringing discredit on the authority of Parliament. The Ministry will not fail to defend the Constitution in all its parts, and to maintain the rights of the King and those of the people against all attempts."

CHIODO, President of the Council; COLLI, RATAZZI, SINCO, TECCHIO, VINCENZO RICCI, CADEO.

VENICE.—The revolutionary proceedings in the other portions of the peninsula have been responded to with passionate earnestness amongst the amphibious people of this city. A large demonstration took place on the 4th ult., under the direction of the Popular Club. The crowd assembled with banners and torches under the balcony of the Provisional Government, uttering cheers for the Italian Constituent Assembly, Rome, Florence, Genoa, &c. The Dictator Manin appeared on the balcony, and addressed the crowd, declaring that his feelings were known to every one, but he was the same staunch friend as ever to Italian unity, but that the first duty of Venice was to persevere in the noble defence she had undertaken, and which had elicited the admiration of Europe. His words were received with loud approbation, and the crowd separated.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 21st publishes a decree, signed by Charles Albert, granting the city of Venice a monthly subsidy of 600,000 livres, from the 1st of January last, until the cessation of hostilities in that province.

TUSCANY.—The flight of the Grand Duke has been followed by its natural result—the proclamation of a Republic, which took place on the 18th ult., amidst crowds of people wearing the red cockade in the streets, and was accompanied by the usual thing on those revolutionary occasions—the planting of a tree of liberty.

The Government had assumed the title of Provisional Government of the Roman Republic in Tuscany. It is composed of Guerazzi, Montanelli, and Zanetti,

Commander of the National Guard. Mazzini had left Florence for Rome, in order to effect a fusion of the two states.

The Government of Tuscany had dispatched special commissioners to the provinces, for the purpose of "awakening the generous sentiments of the nation, securing all the available ways and means, and facilitating the equipment of the National Guards, and the enrolment of volunteers." The commissioners were to receive a monthly stipend of 200 Florentine lire.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany had forwarded to the members of the diplomatic body at Florence a formal protest against the recent decrees of the Popular Club and the Ministry. All the foreign representatives had joined the Prince at San Stefano, with the exception of the English Minister, who, being indisposed, had sent his brother in his place.

Despatches from Paris announce that the Grand Duke had left San Stefano for Gaeta. His cause seems for the present entirely lost.

ROME.—The Pope has issued from Gaeta a protest against the proclamation of the Roman Republic. In the "eternal City" itself the Executive Committee and the Ministry of the Roman Republic have published their programme. They declare in this document that the Republic has risen bloodless from the ancient order of things, its only object being the welfare of Italy. The Italian Constituent Assembly is its banner, and the war of independence its object. It intends restoring the finances to their normal state, modifying the codes, organising the liberty of the municipal bodies, giving due consideration to the social questions, and placing property under the safeguard of the State. Meanwhile, their old enemies, the Austrians, have taken the first step of hostile intervention. They have crossed the Po, and appeared before Ferrara.

The Governor of the town having sent to the General in command a deputation to demand explanations, the Austrian General replied that he demanded—1. The delivery up of the murderers of the three Austrian soldiers killed at Ferrara. 2. The delivery up of the gate of the town. 3. The destruction of all barricades. 4. The re-establishment of the arms of the Pope. 5. The payment of 200

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.



FUNERAL SERVICE AT THE MADELEINE.

the Madeleine was duly behung with black cloth, studded with white stars and tears, and exhibiting an inscription to the "Citoyens morts pour la République!" And certainly, if the imposing effect of a funeral ceremony was absent, the dullness of a day of mourning was fully attained, and "fallen glory" was well typified in the faded and dirty splendour of the smoke-vomiting decorations. Perhaps it was the consciousness that distance was necessary for the true stage effect of the *ensemble*, which had caused a double row of soldiers to be placed upon the passage of the procession, at such intervals between each row that the "public" was driven back so far as not to be able to look either upon the actors in the drama, or the scenery, too near. Under the "tyrant," upon

similar ceremonial occasions, the *vélets* had never been so rigorously "kept at a distance." It must be owned, however, that the house was not full, or rather that "the affluence of spectators" (as French theatrical reports have it) was not so considerable as to render it worth the while to do the thing in grand style. The curious crowd was by no means a compact one; and when at last the procession made its appearance, headed by an escorting squadron of dragoons with threatening pistols in hand—and marched slowly to the Madeleine, the cries of "Vive la République!" were perfectly angelic in their character—that is to say, as far as, like "angels' visits," they were "few, and far between"—except from bearded men, with wild dirty faces of the true republican type, who seemed

to have been posted for the purpose of simulating a people's enthusiasm, (once more, no more nor less than "under the tyrant," when the same scanty voices shouted "Vive le Roi!"); and from a still fewer number of the National Guards, not a "Vive" was to be heard. On one spot stood a group of *artisans en blouse*. "Tiens!" said one; "now they are going to sing a funeral mass; suppose they were to bury the Republic too!" "Requiescat in pace!" responded another, with a nasal chaunt, in imitation of a chorister boy; and then the fellows all set out singing a "De profundis!" Shortly afterwards they went on with the now famous dirge-chaunt of "Vive la République" from the "Propriété c'est le Vol," imitating the doleful looks and gestures of the actors in the well-known scene. In spite of the lukewarmness of the enthusiasm, however, some wicked reactionary people said "because of it," the procession of the representatives did its duty manfully, and tried to be as imposing as might be. The *cortège de petites voitures de remise et fiacres*, which contained the members of the Council of State, was certainly not very effective, any more than that of similar vehicles with the members of the law courts, faculties, &c., in their red robes. But then, Marrast, with his moustache now blackened for the occasion, made up for that, by marching, as President of the Assembly, at the head of his flock, with martial step, and hand placed imposingly upon his hip. And the tri-colour scarfs and badges of the representatives were grand enough in the mass. And the "Montagne," which affected to come last, as the oppressed children and "injured innocents" of the representative family, shouted and screamed out of the Assembly with as much energy as they daily shout and scream in it; with Lagrange flourishing about his arms on high, with frantic theatrical gesture, at their head; and made noise enough to supply, in themselves alone, all the lack of enthusiasm in the "vile reactionary bourgeois" crowd, at least, fully to overpower the effect of the silence, and, certainly, to give some importance to the procession. The President of the Republic arrived by the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, with a string of carriages, in which were the Ministers and his suite, with a dragoon masking each window of that in which he sat. The mass was speedily "got over." In an incredibly short space of time, the notabilities poured out of the church; President, Representatives, *corps de l'état*, &c., departed as they had come, in carriages or on foot. Excepting the strong posts of military, in all directions, the streets were being shortly left to the wandering crowds of Parisians, who are glad of every occasion for making a holiday; and who, on this, had nothing to do but to walk about and look the appearances of a *file*, which nowhere could be found. The elevated tripods and the big candelabra still puffed forth their noisome smoke; but the business of the day, as regarded the anniversary of the "glorious days" of February, 1848, was over. Not so, however, in the significance which might be attached to popular demonstrations by an observer. Citizens had been requested ("invités") by official programme to celebrate the anniversary by a spontaneous illumination. But, alas! the days when screeching men and boys paraded the streets howling "Des lampions!" and threatening the breakage of windows to the reluctant—the days of the spontaneous illuminations of fear—were gone by! Along the whole vista of the Boulevard, as far as the Porte St. Martin, not two dozen *lampions* were to be seen at patriotic windows; and these sad twinklers in the general gloom looked as if they had been placed purposely as an irony of enthusiasm! Even revolutionary *gamins* laughed and stamped the anniversary-day in their future nomenclature as the "fête aux trois lampions." So much for the enthusiasm of the citizens of Paris in favour of the Republic—so much for the brilliancy of the spontaneous illumination by which they were requested to hail it!

By a strange coincidence, and as if to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic with still stronger marks of irony, the prisoners of Vincennes—the heroes of the Republic *de la veille*—the conspirators who helped to effect the revolution which had a Republic of their choice for its result—Messrs. Barbes, Bianqui, Albert, and Co., were dispatched off to Bourges for trial on the 25th, without exciting comment or remark, or the smallest demonstration. Their feelings must have contrasted strangely with those of their first triumph on the same day one little year before.

The clamours, the shouts of triumph, and the calls for fraternising demonstrations, in the ultra-democratic journals, respecting the establishment of an Italian Republic in Rome and Florence, have forced the consideration of foreign affairs more upon the Parisian public than at first, but only to express a strong sentiment against the Italian revolutionary movement, and to prove their indignation at the treatment which the Pope receives in those journals.

The President of the Republic is often to be seen in public, and is said to be fishing for "golden opinions" from all sorts of men, by visiting the faubourgs, and entering the houses of the poor—of course, people declare, with an ulterior political intent. On Monday evening he appeared, with his suite, at the ex-Théâtre Français, in the ex-Royal box. One of the pieces performed, a new comedy, called "L'Amitié des Femmes," contained several satirical allusions unfavourable to the Republic. At first the President laughed and applauded with the public. On a sudden, however, whether of his own accord, or warned by one of his suite, he seemed to think he was compromising his position by listening to such "reactionary" and anti-republican hits. Every eye was turned upon him as each allusion grew stronger and stronger, to examine their effect upon his physiognomy. He got up and hurriedly left his box.

[Our Artist has represented the great ceremony at the Madeleine, as well as the pilgrimage of the people to the Column of July—there to deposit crowns of *immortelles* around the base of the monument.]



DEPOSITION OF CROWNS OF IMMORTELLES AT THE FOOT OF THE JULY COLUMN.



SPELTHORNE CLUB COURSING MEETING HAMPTON COURT PARK.

THE SPELTHORNE COURSING CLUB.

We this week present our readers with a View in the Home Park at Hampton Court, representing the members of the Club preparing to contend for their annual prizes of a Cup and Goblet. The Club in question is of long standing, and takes its name from the Hundreds within which its operations are prin-

pally confined: it was, if we mistake not, originated by the Messrs. Farnell, through whose persevering exertions it has been not only kept alive, but brought to its present prosperous condition.

It consists of between twenty and thirty members, many of whom are content with striving for the honour of winning the Puppy Cup, in November, and the more important prize for all ages, in February: a few, however, are more am-

bitious, and occasionally venture into "distant hunting-grounds" in search of coursing laurels, and their names may be found in the Wiltshire, Newmarket and Cardigan meetings; but, altogether, the Club is more select than numerous and eminently distinguished for good-fellowship and sportsmanlike feeling; they are happy, too, in possessing a most indefatigable and business-like secretary, in the person of Mr. H. Farnell.

The Club mustered in great force on Wednesday, the 21st of February, when



THE WATERLOO COURSING MEETING, AT LIVERPOOL.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY.—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held at the De Grey Rooms, in the city of York, on Tuesday last; George Hudson, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

After the introductory speech of the chairman, proposing the Directors' report for adoption,

Mr. Prance, of London, wished to call the attention of the meeting to a subject which was of vital importance to the interests of this company. The directors had very properly put into the hands of the shareholders, some days ago, a statement of accounts. In those accounts there was a charge of £747,785 invested in the shares of the Great North of England Company. The £100 shares were stated to have been purchased at an average of £234 14s. 0d. per share; the £40 shares at £94 6s. 6d.; the £30 shares at an average of £70 8s. 3d.; and the £15 shares at an average of £34 19s. 9d., or £21 premium. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said, there was an error in the last item—there was an omission of £2800 which had been paid on those shares.

Mr. Prance said he held in his hand an extract from the official list of the London Stock Exchange, which contained every transaction from October, 1846, to December, 1848; from which it appeared that the £15 shares were being sold at an average of £16 15s. Now, the directors might say, and very properly, who could have foreseen the difficulties they had gone through? It was true they might not have selected the best mode of providing for these shares, or the financial position of the company did not enable them to pay for them when the opportunity occurred. In the exercise of that "charity which beareth all things and hopeth all things," he should have been inclined to say that was satisfactory; but there was about those £15 shares something so extraordinary as to induce him to ask for further explanation. (Loud applause.) What was the condition of these £15 shares? They were created with a small deposit of 30s. Unlike the larger shares, they were not to receive 10 per cent. dividend, but only 5 on the instalments, which were to be completed to June, 1849, when they were to receive 10 per cent., and when they were paid off the company had a claim to be paid off at the rate of £22 10s. premium. In October or November, 1846, these shares must have been bought by this company. Then, if £21 per share premium was given for them, they must add 3½ years' interest at 6 per cent., because they were giving that for money, which was equal to 25s. per share per annum. The 3½ years would represent £4 13s. 9d., to be added to the cost price, and that would make £25 13s. 9d., in July, for which they were only bound to pay £22 10s. That was a subject which required explanation; for who in his senses would raise money at 6 per cent., to invest at 13 per cent.? This seemed to him irreconcileable. The number of the £15 shares stated by the directors to have been bought by the company, was 3790; and when it was shown that they had been bought at £21 premium, certainly explanations not at all complimentary to the directors were given; and he was sure that no more than the odd hundreds had been bought by the public, so that some one had received great benefit by selling them at this extravagant price to the company.

The Chairman said he had not the books there, and could not therefore inform Mr. Prance who was the seller, as the company had bought a great many lots of different parties; but if there was any mistake, the books of the company were all open to the shareholders, and they could examine them as minutely and as fully as they thought proper. He would tell them candidly at once that he had 2800 of those £15 shares; that was all he had of them; and if he had disposed of them to the company at a larger price than he ought to have done, he should be disposed to do whatever the shareholders thought would be just and fair. He had got the estimates of the prices from Mr. Plews, he believed, which cannot be said upon the subject.

Mr. Prance: The question was one not of money, but of reputation. (Re-newed excitement.)

The Chairman said he had bought and sold the shares, as he thought, at a fair price; but if Mr. Prance thought him entitled to a vote of censure, let him put it to the meeting and carry it if he could.

Mr. PRANCE then moved the appointment of a committee of five shareholders to examine into the matters, and to report to an adjourned meeting. (Applause.)

The Chairman did not know what the hon. proprietor required more; he had told him that he had sold his shares, and the question was whether he had done right in selling them. (Cries of "No, no!" applause and excitement.)

Mr. Prance said, several hundreds had been sold at that premium, and the inference on the Stock Exchange was, that was an extravagant price given for them to get a quotation.

The Chairman replied that was an imputation of motive, and was unfair. He had bought large lots of private individuals, which were never in the Exchange at all; and if in some cases he got them lower than others, it made an average of them. He was, however, quite willing to abide by the decision of the meeting, as to whether he was justified in selling them.

Mr. H. N. Love seconded the motion for appointing a committee.

The Chairman said he might have got wrong in the early stage of these share transactions, but, if he had made an error in this instance, he had been right in many others. He had never directed his attention to this particular transaction; and, if he had made an error, he was ready to refund the money. He would take all the shares back, if they liked, and pay all the interest on them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Farsy contended that the question was not one of money, and that no repayment could put a satisfactory end to the inquiry. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman said that repayment was the question, because there was no doubt he was perfectly justified in selling the shares; the only point was, whether the price was too large. (Disapprobation and excitement.)

Mr. Love said there was no doubt about the price being excessive.

The Chairman—Then let it be put right.

Mr. H. S. Thompson, of Moat Hall, thought that in order to clear up the Chairman's character, and that of the other Directors, it was very desirable that an inquiry should take place. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Love thought it was as much due to the credit of Mr. Hudson as it was to the shareholders, that an investigation should take place, and that the committee should report without favour or affection towards any parties. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said, if the shareholders wished it, he had not the least objection to a committee. (Hear.)

A committee was then appointed, consisting of Mr. Prance, Mr. Love, Mr. Denison, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Shield.

The report was then adopted, and a dividend of 6 per cent. declared.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

On Wednesday, the usual half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Eastern Counties Railway was held at the London Tavern.

At one o'clock the directors, headed by Mr. D. Waddington, M.P., entered the large room of the tavern, which was densely crowded, and that gentleman took the chair amidst a scene of the most indescribable confusion, and cries of "Where's Hudson?" "Off, off!" "Turn them out!" When silence was restored,

The Chairman proceeded to explain the cause of Mr. Hudson's absence. Nobody was more surprised at that gentleman's absence than himself; but, in the absence of the Chairman of the Board, it was his bounden duty, though it might be a painful one, to preside on the occasion, and he hoped he should have the support and patient attention of the meeting. (Hear.) The first time that he heard of Mr. Hudson's intention not to be present, was on Monday, when it was communicated to him in the following letter:

Newby Park, Thirsk, Feb. 25, 1849.
My dear Sir,—As I feel I cannot go strongly along with you in reference to the steam-boat question, I have made up my mind not to attend the meeting on Wednesday next. I sincerely wish you well through it. I hope, if any attack is made on me, you will, if you can, defend me with reference to your company. I unfortunately hold a large stake, and bought at a very great price, and lose terribly by the concern. They invited us: they were in a ruined condition both as to stock and credit.

I shall resign whenever it may suit you and the Board. By not attending I shall avoid the Norfolk question, which I could not but throw over. I am yours, very truly, G. H. H. D. Waddington.

To this letter he had sent the following answer, but whether Mr. Hudson was from home he knew not, but he had not condescended to send any reply:

London, 26th Feb., 1849.
My dear Sir,—Upon receipt of your letter I convened a meeting of our directors residing in London, and read your letter to them. It leaves us all in considerable difficulty as to the best course to be pursued; but my impression is, that, as the steam-boat matter is approved of in the report of the Board, and as no vote on the Norfolk amalgamation will have to be taken at the meeting, it is difficult to explain your absence from the meeting on any ground stated in your letter. Besides which, I read your letter as not wishing your opinion on these two matters to be brought forward, lest they should distract the action of myself and the Board at the meeting, as entertaining opposite opinions. It appears, therefore, to us, that, as you have determined on resigning your seat, it would be better for you to do this previous to the meeting. Should you concur in this, and send me the resignation, to be at the Board prior to the meeting, you can give such reasons for the step as you wish, and I will make them known. The feeling of all is one of regret that we shall lose the valuable services your experience and knowledge enable you to give to every company with which you are associated. I will not fail to notice the point named in your letter, if you are attacked.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, DAVID WADDINGTON.

Inquiries had been made to ascertain if this letter had reached Mr. Hudson, but no information could be obtained on the subject. The electric bell had been put in motion for this purpose within the last hour, but the answer returned was, that the York wires would not work. (Roars of laughter.) He trusted, after this explanation, the proceedings of the meeting would be listened to with attention, and without unseemly interruptions. ("Hear," and "cheers.") After some discussion on the adoption of the director's report, the Chairman said that, after moving the adoption of the report, which he should now do, it only remained for him to state that the following telegraphic communication had been received from Mr. Hudson:—"I had no opportunity of replying yesterday, but will write to-morrow. Mr. Waddington may use his discretion as to the reason of my resignation. He is aware it was a matter I had long contemplated."

An amendment having been proposed that a committee be appointed to investigate and report upon the entire state of the company's affairs and accounts, a discussion arose, in which uproar and violent denunciations of Mr. Hudson's conduct were the chief characteristics. It was carried on in this strain:—

Mr. Price expressed his gratification that Mr. Hudson had not had the brass to show his face-to-day. (Laughter.) He had shown his good sense in absenting himself from the meeting, and it would have the beneficial effect of convincing the world that Mr. Hudson had humbugged them from beginning to end.

Mr. Sergeant Gazelle rejoiced that the day of retribution had come at last. Often had he been bullied by Mr. Hudson, but it was his turn now, and he would not spare the hon. gentleman or his myrmidons in the direction. (Cheers.)

A Proprietor: That's it, Sergeant; kick him well while he's down!

Mr. Sergeant Gazelle would not have the meeting treat the directors with respect, but they had been tried and found wanting; and now his advice to the shareholders was, to do nothing that the directors asked them, but at once appoint a committee of inquiry. (Cheers.) Stop the solicitors' bills, let the direc-

tors simply manage the line for a while, and in the meantime let there be a searching and sifting investigation of their affairs. (Cheers.)

Mr. D. Price denounced the Norfolk Company as a bankrupt concern, and pronounced the attempt to amalgamate it with the Eastern Counties to be a scandalous fraud. (Cheers.)

Mr. Helps suggested that a committee should be appointed without limiting its functions.

Mr. Cash asked if the directors had any objection to the appointment of a committee?

The Chairman wished to answer the charges which had been made against the directors before he replied to Mr. Cash's question, which again led to another scene of confusion, and again brought into active play the lungs of the dissatisfied shareholders, who were clamorous for the ejection of the directors. The yells and shouts were beyond description; but above the storm of voices the cries most distinctly heard were, "Turn 'em out," "Send 'em after Hudson," "Down with them," "Pitch 'em over."

The Chairman said, if the meeting persisted in its present course he would quit the chair, and leave it for the world to decide who had acted with propriety or not—the Chairman or the meeting. (Cries of "Do it, do it.") Now, in answer to the question of Mr. Cash, he begged to state that the directors had no objection to the committee. (Tremendous cheers, and cries of "Why didn't you say so before?") Ultimately, the amendment was carried in the following form:—

"That a committee of investigation be appointed to inquire into all the affairs and accounts of the company, and report their opinion thereon to an adjourned meeting, and that they be at liberty to send for books, papers, and accounts, and examine any parties they think fit, and to employ such accountants as they may require."

Messrs. Christie, Cash, Sherwood, Ellis, and Mayhew were then elected, with power to nominate the other four members of the committee.

The question of the withdrawal of the Norfolk Amalgamation Bill having been strongly mooted, a poll was demanded, which was closed on Thursday, with the following result:—

For the resolution 7939
For the amendment 2330
Majority in favour of withdrawing the Norfolk Amalgamation Bill 5609

The announcement of this result elicited loud applause, and cries of "Bravo!" The proceedings of the meeting were then declared at an end, when three cheers were given for Mr. Waddington, and three groans for Mr. Hudson.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday night, information was received by telegraph at the London-bridge terminus that a portion of the cliff in the Merstham cutting had fallen in and blocked up the line, so as to impede the traffic. Every available person at the station was immediately despatched by special engine to clear the line for the last up-train, which had been detained at Reigate as soon as the accident was made known. It was extremely fortunate that the fall had not occurred a little later, when the train would have been passing, as serious damage and a great loss of life must have taken place. Merstham is between Croydon and Reigate, and 19 miles from London.

THE THEATRES.

OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S.

On Monday night, Gretry's opera of "Richard Coeur de Lion" was presented in its integrity, the score used being that of the Opera Comique, in Paris, on its revival in 1841, when it ran nearly 200 nights. Adolphe Adam having supplied the additional accompaniments rendered necessary by the modern discoveries in orchestral resources. Every lover of art will be grateful to Mr. Mitchell for mounting this masterpiece of melodic imagery, and we only regret that his vocal forces were not qualified to do it as much justice as was done by his compact and excellent little orchestra, conducted by Haussens. To hear such an opera, with not a single singer in the cast competent to sing the music, was indeed vexatious in the highest degree; but it is useless to disguise the fact—the vocalization, from first to last, was a complete massacre of Gretry's exquisite melodies.

On the other hand, if acting could have saved an opera, that of Couderc, in "Blondel," the minstrel, was inimitable; and the by-play of Mdlle. Guichard, in the part of the boy Antonio, was also clever. But here all praise must cease: in the whole world's history there never could have been a greater parody on "Cour de Lion" than Bonnomy. The "Laurette" of Mdlle. Charton, both vocally and historically, was quite a misconception; and of the other characters it would be needless to speak.

There must be no mistake about this matter, for Gretry's fame is an illustration of art progress, and it must not be sacrificed at the shrine of incapable interpreters. One body of amateurs, who had heard this opera in Paris (with Roger, Masset, Henri, Grignon, Sainte Foy, and Riquier, Anna Thillon, Mdlle. Darcier, and Mdlme. Capdeville), like the Parisians, were Gretry-stricken, and despite the artistes cheered every delicious "motif"; but those amateurs who were unacquainted with Gretry, and heard him for the first time, ascribed to him the misdeeds of his interpreters.

It may be asked "Who was Gretry?" by some anti Gallicans, for the French school and its real merits are only beginning to be properly appreciated in this country. Gretry, born at Liege in 1741, and who died in 1813, was the composer of some sixty operas, many of which have enjoyed a permanent popularity in France. In fact, until Chernibin in Paris, and Mozart in Germany, revolutionised the operatic world by what is called the "music of effect," that is, by enriching scores with the resources of instrumental colouring, Gretry's genius was supreme for spontaneity and grace of melody. Gretry was never a convert to the new system; he was for inspiration and simplicity, and opposed to learning and counterpoint. His reply to Napoleon, who asked him once his opinion of Cimarosa and Mozart, was characteristic of his contempt for orchestral writing. "Cimarosa," he said, "places his statue on the stage, and the pedestal in the orchestra; whilst Mozart, on the contrary, places his statue in the orchestra, and the pedestal on the stage."

In Gretry's own language is depicted his music: it is essentially melodic and chantant, quaint and forcible, deriving all its charms from the effects to be obtained from pure-toned voices. The opening chorus of peasants, "Chantons, chantons," is as pretty a pastoral picture as can be conceived. The air of "Antonio," "La danse n'est-ce-pas ce que j'aime," is naive. The famed air of "O Richard! O mon Roi!" which, in the first French Revolution, in 1789, caused a thousand swords to leap from their scabbards to defend the outraged Marie Antoinette, has become European; even Couderc's shouting could not destroy its sentiment, and the *encore* was irresistible from every part of the house. As for the duo between "Blondel" and "Laurette," "Un badeau couvre les yeux," there is nothing more elegant and effective in the entire range of the lyric drama. The finale of the first act, in which "Blondel" has discovered the King's prison, is very ingenious: in the melody will be recognised the "Harmonious blacksmith" of Handel, who took it from the same source as Gretry—an old Provençal air. Tolbecque played the violin accompaniment in this air excellently; it is supposed to be played by "Blondel," as the blind minstrel; and Couderc's acting of it was beyond all praise.

A lovely melody is the plaint of "Richard" in his dungeon, "Si l'univers entier m'oublier," opening the second act; but the romance, "Une fièvre coulante," sung by "Blondel" to awaken the King's attention, is the gem of the opera. For passionate intensity it is unequalled; and when "Richard" joins in the *réfrain*, with the *crescendo* of the orchestra, it is overwhelming in its effect. The dramatic situation is of itself most exciting—*Richard*, at the bars of his prison above, on a raised terrace, whilst "Blondel" is singing in the ditch of the fortress.

The third act, in which the governor of the fortress is enticed from his post by a meeting with "Laurette," whilst the Queen and "Blondel" with the peasants attack the fort, and rescue the King, is chiefly filled with energetic concerted pieces.

HAYMARKET.

The houses here continue to be very good; and on Monday Mr. James Wallack appeared as *Othello*, admirably supported by Mr. Charles Kean as *Iago*, Miss Laura Addison as *Desdemona*, and Mrs. Charles Kean as *Emilia*. The performances altogether were as perfect as could be desired; and the various "points" incidental to the acknowledged readings of the parts were admirably given, and drew down thunders of applause. At the same time, we would rather see Mr. Wallack in such parts as *Don Cesar de Bazan*, and such dramas as the "Rent Day." He is one of our greatest actors, and, in certain characters, places himself above all comparison; whilst, in the usual run of leading legitimate parts, he does not in any way stand out from the circle of actors in those lines about him.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Another of those revivals of the works of the old dramatists, for which this theatre has become celebrated, took place on Wednesday evening, when the play selected was "The Honest Man's Fortune," of Beaumont and Fletcher. We may recall the plot briefly:—"The honest man" is the *Lord of Montague*. He and the *Duke of Orleans* are at law about the estate of the former: the *Duke* gains his cause by means of false witnesses, and discards the *Duchess* (who, previously to her marriage, had been attached to *Montague*, but had been forced by her friends to marry the *Duke*) without any just reason. *Montague*, being reduced to poverty, enters into the service of *Lamiro* as a common domestic, and at the conclusion marries her.

The play is but a tolerably good one, and abounds in improbabilities. It has, however, been "re-modelled," as the bills have it, by Mr. R. H. Horne. The story has been rendered clearer, and several excrescences have been lopped off; the plot more closely brought together, by the introduction of explanatory speeches and the omission of unnecessary characters; and the whole judiciously compressed.

It has become a needless repetition, in speaking of this theatre, to say how well the plays are got up. Among the new scenery may be noticed a view of a street in old Paris, and the exterior of an ancient château with the gardens looking on the Seine, represented with dioramic effects of sunset and moonlight.

The acting was good throughout, especially Mr. G. Bennett's portraiture of the sham sea-captain—one of the conventional bullies of the old drama. Mr. Phelps performed *Mont*

Worrell (first sustained by Mrs. Jordan), and Mr. Davenport appearing as Charles Austincourt (originally played by Elliston). Both these *artistes* appeared to great advantage, and were recalled at the conclusion of the play. After the comedy, a new and original drama, of the domestic school, was brought out, called "The Dream of Life," and achieved a perfect success. Although there is nothing remarkably novel in the plot, which chiefly passes in a dream, after the manner of "Victorina," yet the incidents are very skilfully arranged; and one remarkable scene, in which four actions are going on—similar to the celebrated "set" which some years ago caused such a sensation over the water in "Jonathan Bradford"—was received with thunders of applause. It is admirably constructed. The warm glow of Sir George Wormley's library, contrasting with the hall of the manor, through the window of which the moon is seen shining on a lake, is one of the most clever pieces of scenic effect that we have witnessed for some time, and alone worth going to see. The story is that of a drunkard, Henry Bertram (Mr. Davenport), who, after plunging his wife, Grace (Miss Fanny Vining), and children, into the deepest misery, is reclaimed by a dream, in the course of which robbery and assassination conduct him to the scaffold. At this point he awakes, is reclaimed, and all ends happily. It is the best drama of its kind that has been acted for some time, and deserves all the success it met with. The house was crowded, and the delight of the audience unbounded.

Mr. B. Barnett is engaged here, and will make his first appearance on Monday in "Monsieur Jacques;" and a new burlesque on a popular subject, from the History of England, is in preparation, and will be produced at Easter.

OLYMPIC.

The old comedy of "The Woman-Hater; or, the Hungry Courtier," by Beaumont and Fletcher, was revived here on Monday evening, having been cleansed of its prurience, and reduced to three acts by Mr. Spicer. It may be as well to give our readers a sketch of the plot, for the play has long been forgotten. *Oriana* (Mrs. Sterling), the sister of *Count Valore* (Mr. Leigh Murray), being caught in a storm, takes shelter in the house of *Gondarino* (Mr. Stuart), the woman-hater. He treats her with the greatest incivility, but she, instead of leaving him, stays on purpose to plague him. The *Duke of Milan* (Mr. Norton) enters; and *Gondarino*, to be revenged on *Oriana*, tells him that she is a strumpet. The *Duke* and *Valore* at first suspect *Oriana* of being unchaste; but she fully convinces them of her innocence, and at the conclusion is married to the *Duke*. He determines to punish *Gondarino* for his false accusation, but leaves the manner of the punishment to *Oriana*, and she, with the assistance of some ladies, teases him exceedingly. In the underplot, *Lazarillo* (Mr. Compton), the hungry courtier, is told that the *Duke* is to have the head of an umbrana—a fish, according to Cotgrave, making "reasonable good meat"—dressed for his own table. The *Duke*, however, sends it as a present to *Gondarino*—he sends it to his *Mercer* (Mr. Bender)—the *Mercer* sends it to a courtesan, *Julia* (Miss Acosta). *Lazarillo* is anxious to the last degree to partake of the fish; he pursues it from one place to the other, and at last proposes to *Julia*, that he may share it.

The quaint old play, which has not been acted for two hundred years, was worth the revival, if it were only for affording Mr. Compton the opportunity of performing the hungry *Lazarillo*. We have not seen so clever a piece of acting for some time. Its alternations of hope and despair, as the coveted umbrana's head was almost within, or snatched away from, his grasp, were ludicrously delicious; and his pertinacity in the pursuit, and final interview with *Julia*, kept the house in roars of laughter. Mrs. Sterling was as graceful an *Oriana* as could well be found, and spoke the epilogue, which had been written for the occasion, most charmingly. Mr. Stuart's *Gondarino* was well conceived throughout; and Mr. Sterling's *Pandaro* carefully acted. Mr. Leigh Murray had comparatively little to do; but it is needless to say that it was well done. Miss Mandibert, whom we have before had occasion to notice, spoke her lines, as the *Boy*, clearly and sensibly.

The comedy has been nicely mounted by Mr. Davidson, and the dresses are in very good taste. Its reception was most favourable, and the principal performers had to appear.

THE BATH AND BRISTOL AMATEURS.

The performances of this troupe came to a brilliant termination at the Bath Theatre, on Saturday evening, when "Used Up," "A Day well spent," and "The Captain of the Watch," were represented to an audience that filled every corner of the house, and comprised all the principal residents at Bath, as well as the "fashionable arrivals" of the season.

The same performances were given at Bristol on the preceding evening, with great effect; but the Bath night was the one, *par excellence*.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Never has the choral grandeur of the immortal Handel been so wonderfully developed as in the performance of "Israel in Egypt," under Costa's direction. The oratorio, given in its integrity, without the interpolations of any musical meddler, and additional accompaniments from Costa being added but in rare instances, may be stated to have been heard for the first time. The vocalists to whom the task was allotted of singing the principal parts were Miss Birch, Miss L. Pyne, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Machin, and Mr. Phillips. In the first part the solo singing is confined to the simple recitative of the tenor, "Now there arose a new King," which opens the oratorio—an example which is followed by Mendelssohn, in the *Elijah*, only that the latter follows his recitative with an overture; the second recitative of the tenor, "Then saw he Moses," and the air for the contralto, "Their land brought forth frogs." Then come in succession eleven stupendous choruses, completing the historical narrative of the mission of Moses, and the attendant miracles in the deliverance of the Israelites from the land of bondage. It was quite marvellous to listen to the fine precision and unity of effect with which the multitudinous phalanx of choral and instrumental forces executed these choral pictures. The descriptive under-current of instrumentation, which Handel has carried on in the midst of the most complex choral bursts of sound, was rendered as vivid and animated as if the executants were playing a symphony without the intervention of vocal combinations. The delivery of "He spake the word" was most imposing. The crescendo in the beginning of the "He gave them hailstones" was a masterly management of the gradations of sound. The effect of this chorus was overwhelming, melting to tears many of the listeners, and exciting others to loud exclamations for the encore, setting aside all regulations to the contrary. The effect of "He sent a thick darkness" was marred by the voices getting out of pitch; but in the next chorus, "He smote all the first-born," all was right again. The pastoral movement, "He led them forth like sheep," was charmingly done. The "Overwhelming of the waters," and the passage, "There was not one of them left," were positively sublime. "The horse and his rider" exacted another encore, so electrified was the assemblage. The duo for two basses, "The Lord is a man of war," was also demanded twice. In the chorus, "They sank unto the bottom as a stone," the effect was superb—the hollowing note on the word "stone" was finely conceived. Mendelssohn's organ accompaniment was clearly used throughout the overture, except in the passages for the mixed stops. "They right hand, O Lord!" was gloriously delivered—a wondrous emanation of massive harmonies it is, as is the "And with the blast," the expression in the word "congealed" being well delivered. The reading of the air, "Thou didst blow," was poetical, and it was nicely sung by Miss Birch, who had the trying "Sing ye to the Lord." The air, "Thou shalt bring them in," was sung with the luscious tones of Miss Dolby; but it required a little more animation to be effective.

On Thursday night the second performance was honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The gallery to the left of the hall, looking at the orchestra, was fitted up for the occasion. The Prince was received with several bursts of cheering, and the same loyal displays were repeated at the close of the oratorio. Seeing the Duke of Wellington in the reserved seats in the body of the Hall, the Prince sent to his Grace to join him in the Royal box. The oratorio was magnificent—all the little defects on the first occasion were remedied, and it was a perfect performance. The "Hallstone Chorus" was encored with one voice, and Miss Dolby was compelled to repeat her air. "Israel in Egypt" will be given for the third time, on the 16th instant. Such an execution of Handel's masterpiece is an honour to our musical epoch, forming as it does a new era in the interpretation of the sacred works of the great masters.

MDLE. JENNY LIND.

On Monday evening Mdlle. Lind sang at a concert at Shrewsbury, and on Tuesday morning at a concert in Chester. In both places money was refused for tickets, and the receipts for the two concerts exceeded £200 guineas. There was not the slightest abatement in the enthusiasm of her reception. The party consisted of Mdlle. Lind, Miss Kenneth, a very promising singer of Manchester; Signor Belletti; with Seymour (from Manchester) as leader; Mr. Hiles, organist at Shrewsbury; with Benedict as conductor. On Thursday (March 1), Mdlle. Lind sang at Derby. Next Tuesday (the 6th) she will sing at Nottingham; on the 8th at Shrewsbury; and on the 12th at Cambridge. At Derby, Wakefield, Nottingham, and Sheffield, Signor F. Lablachi is engaged; and at Cambridge, Signor Belletti. Benedict conducts all these concerts.

The amateurs in London will, however, be delighted to learn that Mdlle. Lind's talents are not to be confined to the provinces, but that she will sing at six grand concerts at Exeter Hall, which will be given in the months of March (after the Cambridge concert) and April. It is intended to introduce, for the first time, Mdlle. Lind in Handel's "Messiah" and Haydn's "Creation," and in some miscellaneous selections she will sing the music from the operas of the great German masters. At these concerts Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Whitworth, and the Misses Williams are already engaged; and an engagement has been offered to Herr Staedig, whose reply from Vienna is daily expected. Benedict will be the conductor of Mdlle. Lind's six concerts.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—The 111th anniversary festival will be celebrated at Freemasons' Hall, Thursday, March 22; the Earl of Crawford in the chair. The Earl of Westmorland, the British Minister at Berlin, has sent a donation of £5, with a kind letter, regretting his inability to attend. As usual, there will be a great musical feast.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The fifth meeting of the Choral Harmonists will take place on Monday. Mr. W. S. Bennett's second performance of classical pianoforte music will be given on Tuesday.—The first meeting of the Amateur Musical Society will take place on Wednesday.—On Saturday (the 10th) will be the opening night of the Royal Italian Opera.—The Philharmonic season will commence on the 12th—the subscription is progressing satisfactorily.—The Round, Catch, and Canon Club met on Saturday last.—Mr. Francis is the chairman. Lucy, Gear, Maclin, Bradbury, King, Land, Hobbs, and Phillips are among the singers.—A testimonial has been presented to Mr. G. Perry, for many years the leader of the orchestra at the Sacred Harmonic Society.—Muschelles has left London for Leipzig.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Chess Student."—The whole of the earlier moves in the match between London and Amsterdam were given in one of our papers about three months ago.
"G. II. E."—Only mediocre.
"Oseg."—Very useful and very cheap.
"G. P." or "M. P." may procure a copy of Vol 5 of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* (if it is not to be had of the original publisher, Hastings, Carey-street), by addressing "B. B." Post-office, Peckham.
"W. J. P."—Much too simple for us.
"W. L."—It came to hand.
"P. S. A."—You can castle after having been checked, but not to move out of check.
"A. J. II."—We cannot say what Philidor might have become with the advantages of modern works and practice, but, judging from his games, which are deficient both in learning and imagination, we much doubt whether he would have taken the highest rank. The solution you require has been published.
"J. R."—Chess is so immeasurably superior in every respect, as a mental exercise to Draughts, that it is a sort of degradation to the former to compare them.
"J. B." Worcester.—We believe you are wrong. Try the position once more.
"J. H. N." and "F. N."—There is nothing problematical in such a mate.
"Lugene Aram" has omitted to give either the number of the Problem or the name of the magazine.
"Omicron."—They shall be looked to shortly.
"C. D."—Somewhat too obvious. Try again.

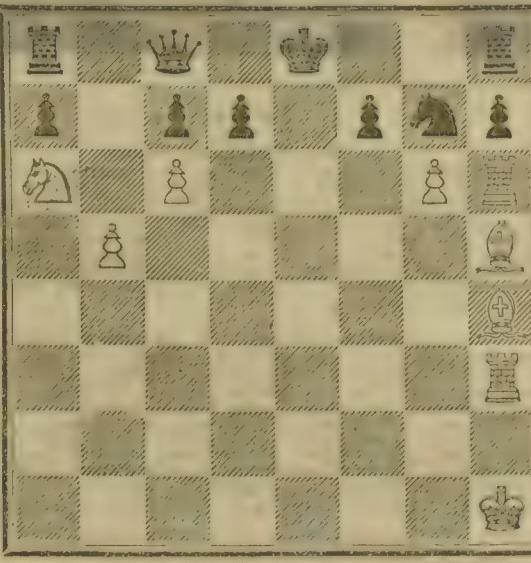
"R. S. T."—Amid the hundreds of communications which have passed through our hands since the date you mention, it is not very likely we can call to mind the particular one alluded to. If you will send the diagram and solution, any discrepancy between them shall be explained.
"H. II."—Rectory.—1. A piece or Pawn employed in covering the King from check can at the same time give check to the adverse King. 2. The adverse King cannot be moved to a square which is attacked by a piece or Pawn employed in covering check.
"Mogul."—You are laudable for an extra heavy fistful. The Kings can never, in any case, approach within one square's distance of each other. Get some elementary work, and master the principles of the game, before you attempt the solution of Problems &c., as difficult as ours.
"Ricardo."—Ingenious. It shall have a place among our Enigmas, if found to be without flaw.
"H. A."—It shall be corrected. The others were too simple.
"Z. B."—Get Alexandre's collection of Problems.
Solutions by "H. V." "J. G." "Derevon" "S. U." "H. V." "M. P." "S. P. Q. R." "Mary," are correct. Those by "Oseg," "T. W." "Discipulus," "Ernulphus," are wrong.

* Any Amateur wishing to engage in a game of Chess by Correspondence, will confer a favour by communicating with "J. C. F." Post-office, Bromsgrove.

PROBLEM NO. 267.

By an Amateur.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and mate in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,
BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).

BLACK (London).

27. Kt to K B 2nd

London to play.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND HORWITZ.

GAME III.—(FEB. 21.)

(French Game.)

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
(Mr. Harrwitz.)	(Mr. Horwitz.)	(Mr. Harrwitz.)	(Mr. Horwitz.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	19. K B takes Kt	K R takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	20. B to K 3d (e)	K R to K R 4th
3. P takes P	P takes P	21. P to K R 3d	K to R sq
4. P to Q B 4th	Kt to B 3d	22. Q to Q Kt 3d (f)	Q R to K Kt sq (g)
5. Q to K B 3d	B to K 2d	23. Q takes K P	Q R to K Kt 3d (h)
6. P takes P	Kt to K 3d	24. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	Q R to K Kt sq
7. K B to Q B 4th	Q B to K 3d	25. Q to K 6th	Q R to K Kt 3d
8. Q to Q Kt 3d	K B to Q Kt 5th	26. Q to Q 7th	Q R to K Kt 2d
9. Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	27. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	Q R to K Kt sq
10. Castles	K B takes Kt	28. Q to K 6th	Kt to Q sq
11. P takes B	Castles	29. Q to Q 7th	Q to K 5th
12. Kt to K Kt 5th (a)	Q Kt to Q R 4th	30. P to K 3d	Kt to K 3d
13. Q to Q B 2d (b)	P to K Kt 3d	31. K R to Q sq (i)	K R takes K R P
14. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	32. Kt to K B sq	K R takes Kt K P
15. K to Q 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d	33. P takes R	Q takes B
16. Q to K R 6th	K R to K B 2d (c)	34. Q to Q 5th	It to K B sq (ch)
17. K B takes Kt P	K R to Q 2d	35. K to K 2d	R to K B 7th (ch)
18. K to K 4th	Q to K R 5th (d)	36. K to R 3d	Kt to K B 5th (ch)

White wins.

(a) An excellent move—relieving himself at once from the threatened danger to his Queen, and opening a most formidable attack upon the adverse King.
(b) Threatening mate, and thus escaping the loss of the exchange.
(c) We should have preferred an attempt to carry the war into the enemy's territory, by playing the Q to K R 6th, and the K to K 5th afterwards.

(d) White now turns the assault upon his opponent, and the attack and counter-attack are carried on with great interest.

(e) It is a brilliant combination; but it gives White too much time.

(f) Losing moves. He should have played the Q to K 5th, when the following variation was probable:

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
(Mr. Harrwitz.)	(Mr. Horwitz.)	(Mr. Harrwitz.)	(Mr. Horwitz.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	19. K B takes Kt	K R takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	20. B to K 3d (e)	K R to K R 4th
3. P takes P	P takes P	21. P to K R 3d	K to R sq
4. P to Q B 4th	Kt to B 3d	22. Q to Q Kt 3d (f)	Q R to K Kt sq (g)
5. Q to K B 3d	B to K 2d	23. Q takes K P	Q R to K Kt 3d (h)
6. P takes P	Kt to K 3d	24. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	Q R to K Kt sq
7. K B to Q B 4th	Q B to K 3d	25. Q to K 6th	Q R to K Kt 3d
8. Q to Q Kt 3d	K B to Q Kt 5th	26. Q to Q 7th	Q R to K Kt 2d
9. Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	27. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	Q R to K Kt sq
10. Castles	K B takes Kt	28. Q to K 6th	Kt to Q sq
11. P takes B	Castles	29. Q to Q 7th	Q to K 5th
12. Kt to K Kt 5th (a)	Q Kt to Q R 4th	30. P to K 3d	Kt to K 3d
13. Q to Q B 2d (b)	P to K Kt 3d	31. K R to Q sq (i)	K R takes K R P
14. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	32. Kt to K B sq	K R takes Kt K P
15. K to Q 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d	33. P takes R	Q takes B
16. Q to K R 6th	K R to K B 2d (c)	34. Q to Q 5th	It to K B sq (ch)
17. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (d)	35. K to K 2d	R to K B 7th (ch)
18. K to K 4th	Q to K R 5th (d)	36. K to R	

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



"MY PRETTY PAGE, LOOK OUT AFAR."—PAINTED BY A. J. WOOLMER.

Our first illustration this week is Mr. Woolmer's interesting picture of "My Pretty Page, look out afar," a line from a ballad rendered very popular some years since by Mr. Bishop's beautiful music, to which the words were set. The picture affords a very favourable example of the class of art to which it belongs.

The second illustration, Mr. Ansdell's "Successful Deer-stalkers," is the artist's most successful picture in the Exhibition.

We have the satisfaction to announce that the following Pictures are in the hands of our Engravers, and will appear in early Numbers:—

Philip's "Man from first to last requires assistance."

Le Jeune's "Ophelia."

Martin's "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still."

Lance's "Winter."

O'Neil's "St. Katherine and St. Cecilia."

Gilbert's "Death of a Becket."

Danby's "Funeral of a Highland Chieftain."

Also, the fine group in marble, "Ino and the Infant Bacchus," by J. H. Foley.

There is, says the *Liverpool Standard*, at present to be seen in the Earl of Derby's estate at Knowsley, a considerable quantity of gold dust imbedded in soil which has been brought from California along with some rare trees and plants.



"THE SUCCESSFUL DEER-STALKERS."—PAINTED BY R. ANSDELL.

THE BAND OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.

The splendour of the uniform of this portion of the Body Guard of the Sovereign has just been increased by the addition of a new helmet of classic design: it is of burnished gold, highly embossed, and ornamented with the Royal arms, and a star of burnished silver in front; the whole surmounted by a white plume. This new helmet was worn, we believe, for the second time at the Investiture of the Order of the Bath, held at Buckingham Palace, on Saturday last. The other appointments of the uniform are gold sling-belts, heavy cavalry swords, and gauntlets, gold lace pouch-belts, and embroidered pouches, bullion epaulettes, and gold sashes and tassels; the uniform somewhat resembling the full-dress of the officers of the Heavy Dragoons.

The Band of Gentlemen-at-Arms (formerly styled Gentlemen Pensioners) was established by Henry VIII., as the body guard of the Sovereign, which it has ever remained to the present time. None but those holding the rank of gentlemen, and in no way connected with trade or business, can enter the corps. This regulation was ordered by his late Majesty, William IV.

In the event of a death vacancy, the patronage devolves upon the Commander-in-Chief; and by a regulation, made by William IV., no one under the rank of Captain can be appointed *private* in this corps. Since this regulation, three vacancies have occurred; and they were respectively filled up by Captain Kincaid, Major Blakiston, and Major Cooke.

The military character of the corps is still kept up. They are armed by the Government, regularly drilled by their officers, and are in the highest state of military discipline; and on the 10th of April, last year, when the peace of the metropolis was threatened, they were on duty, by command of her Majesty, in the Palace.

The duty of the Band now consists in attending every Levee and Drawing-room in the Presence Chamber, where they stand to their arms when any of the Royal Family pass. They keep the pass in the room where the Sovereign receives an address on the throne, and also in the interior approach to the House of Peers, when the Sovereign goes thither. On all such occasions they are covered, *en militaire*.



NEW HELMET, WITH UNIFORM, OF HER MAJESTY'S GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.

On the demise of the Crown, or on the death of a Queen-Consort, the Band of Gentlemen attend the funeral, and flank the canopy; and at Coronations, the Band have a prescriptive right to carry up the Royal dinner without exhibiting any claims. They have the further honour of carrying up the second course at St. George's Feast.

In reward for such services on Coronations, the Sovereign has of late years usually conferred the honour of Knighthood on some of the Officers, or Gentlemen of the Band, ordering the customary fees to be paid at the Treasury; and on Installations, the Sovereign often confers the same honour, but does not carry the compliment so far as to discharge the fees.

IRELAND.

OPPOSITION TO THE RATE IN AID IN ULSTER.—Already the northern province is moved by a spirit of determined resistance to the rate in aid proposed by Lord John Russell; and Ulster, heretofore so free from agitation, is now excited from one end to the other. The local journals, without distinction of party, oppose the new taxation with energy, and appeal to the people to meet in all quarters, to remonstrate against the injustice of taxing the north for the relief of "the improvident western squires and their paupers." Several meetings have been convened, and it appears likely, before the end of next week, that the movement will be universal throughout the province. In Fermanagh the county meeting, held last week, was one of the most numerous that has assembled in the north for many years, and was composed of all parties (Orange and Green). The resolutions were very strong. One of them was to the effect that a tax on English manufactured goods introduced into Ireland would be juster than the proposed rate in aid, and tend to relieve greatly the pressure of the present Poor-law. It was proposed, also, that the Imperial Exchequer, if Ireland was to be considered an integral part of the United Kingdom, should contribute towards a rate in aid when such was called for.

ELECTION OF AN IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEER.—Writs have been issued from the Hanaper-office for the election of a representative peer, in the room of the late Lord Dunsany. It is understood that Lord Clarina will be chosen.

THE STATE PRISONERS IN KILMAINHAM.—An investigation ordered by the Government respecting the treatment to which, it is alleged, the six State prisoners, still confined in Kilmainham, have been subjected, commenced on Saturday last, before a commissioner appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant.

Mr. Joseph Brennan has written a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, complaining of Sir George Grey's statement in the House of Commons, that "all the prisoners had threatened to offend as Mr. Meany had offended," by writing articles for newspapers. Mr. Brennan says that Messrs. Meany and Rea were the only gentlemen of the six confined at Kilmainham who published any articles; he himself, with O'Higgins, Meyler, and Halpin, was willing to give a pledge to the contrary. Yet they also were "sent to the damp cells of the felon yard."

Mr. Ross (of Rosstrevor), late M.P. for Belfast, has written to a Dublin paper to say that he has not disposed of his marine residence in that county to her Majesty, or to any person acting in the name of the Queen, as stated in a paragraph which has lately gone the round of the newspapers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received £30 from B. D., "in lieu of probate duty," £5 from an anonymous correspondent, "on the assessed taxes account;" and £15 from a partner in a firm, which "received in drawback some years ago more than they were by law entitled to." These sums will be paid into the Exchequer.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The seventh annual meeting of this society, formed for the furtherance of early closing in all trades will be held at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday next, the Marquis of Blandford, M.P., in the chair when a large attendance of the friends of the association is confidently expected.



SCENE FROM "COCKNEYS IN CALIFORNIA," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Mr. Coyne is always on the alert for a prevailing topic, which he seizes, puts in a dramatic shape, and brings out upon the Adelphi stage before the nine days' popularity allotted to a wonder have elapsed. If there is no great care evinced in the construction or writing of these bagatelles, yet they answer their ephemeral purpose admirably; and "Cockneys in California," introduced to the public on Monday, at the above house, will be no exception to the general rule. There is little or no story in it, but Mr. Paul Bedford is the emigrated Captain of a Gravesend steamer; Mr. Munyard is a travelling schoolmaster; Mrs. F. Mathews is his wife; and Mr. Mitchinson is a monkey. All these characters are found in California at the "diggings," and go through a variety of distressing adventures until at last they determine upon returning home with a lump of gold. The farce concludes with a dance of all the nations assembled at the Sacramento, in which English, Irish, Scotch, Niggers, and Chinese each give a characteristic *pas*, all ultimately joining in a scramble to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." No time is allowed to the audience to think about what they are seeing; so they laugh, and applaud, and tell their friends to go, and the Adelphi is crowded.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

IT is not to the sumptuous fêtes of the aristocracy, this winter, that we are indebted for the brilliancy and splendour of the Fashions at Paris, but to the numerous and elegant little evening parties which have been the type of them. At no period has the diversity of *toilettes* offered a more animated or charming spectacle: the ladies this year are less desirous to appear in rich dresses than

to be enveloped in light diaphanous materials; thus, tulle and gauze have been very generally adopted, choosing for trimmings flowers in detached bouquets. The ribbons which last year covered the dresses, rendering them conspicuous by their various bunches, have nearly disappeared: the *nœuds à la chevalière*, with long ends flowing on the shoulder, have alone remained in vogue.

Walking dresses are worn decidedly shorter, so as to show the *chaussure*, which is in exquisite taste, when accompanying a *mise distinguée*. Velvet is much used to trim pelisses: it is in slips on the bias (Brandebourgs), surrounded with a little blond quilled, and joined in the centre by a small rosette of ribbon fastened at the edge, so that each rosette may appear like an *œillet*. A great many pelisses are worn of dark-coloured satin, brocaded with black; the ground brown, ornamented with leaves and black acanthus; or the ground deep blue, on which are wreaths of honeysuckle brocaded in shades of green, which are excessively pretty. These are closed up the front by a row of *boutons de malachite*. Some are trimmed with three rows of narrow black lace, placed on each side up to the top of the skirt, and separated by a fold of velvet.

The bonnets, this spring, will certainly retain their round, wide shape, because they are so exceedingly becoming; but their size should vary according to the wearer: in the interior, quillings of blond are much used; there are also fronts composed entirely of quillings of blond, fastened at the edge, which produces a snow-like appearance very becoming. Little caps of puffs of blond net, interspersed with little daisies or roses, are very attractive. Two wide lappels of simple tulle fall from the sides of this cap, which is placed quite on the back of the head.

Among the head-dresses, those called *la Pompadour* and *Charlotte Corday* have obtained a decided preference among very young and pretty women. The excellence and beauty of *la lingerie*, undoubtedly, surpasses in elegance all that has hitherto been worn.

Table-linen also participates in this marvellous improvement. In all noble



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

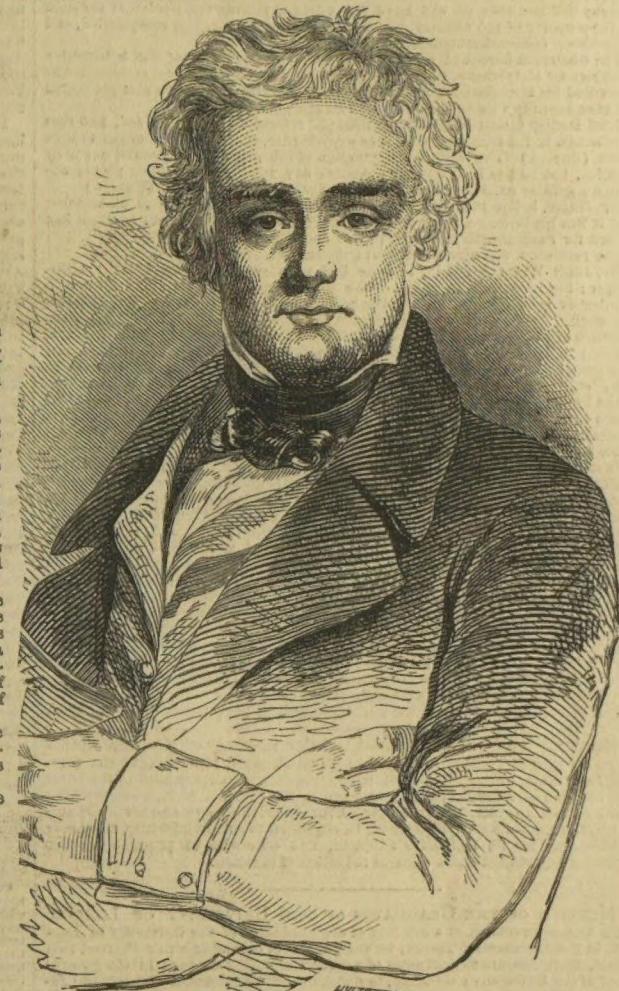
houses the *serviettes* have in the middle a design representing the crest of the arms of their proprietor; and Flemish *entoilage*, guipure, and other laces are superbly employed in the trimming of house-linen.

In the group of costume we have engraved, the in-door dress is a robe à damask satin; the promenade, a robe of satin, and velvet paletot, trimmed with marten fur. The children wear velvet dresses, with large sleeves, and velvet caps, each with a feather; or of woollen cloth, trimmed with *passementerie*. The little boy wears a robe of white cachemire, embroidered with silk to match.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

COLONEL PERRONET THOMPSON.

AMONGST the active band of "Radical Reformers" who have lately, and with much success, stood out in bold prominence from the great body of their party and, in contradistinction to the "Finality" men, as the uncompromising advocates of further reform in political and fiscal matters, and who now agitate with no less zeal for the attainment of a general system of economy in the taxation and financial policy of the nation at large, there is not one member who brings more earnestness and ability, or a more cultivated mind to the task to which he applies himself, in common with his *collaborateurs*—"the Manchester men," as they have sometimes been sneeringly called—than the gallant officer who now represents the borough of Bradford in the House of Commons. Though by no means a frequent speaker in the House, Colonel Thompson's silence does not arise from any want of tact or ability to address, with effect, the fastidious auditory that sits within St. Stephen's, but appears rather the result of choice; for his short speeches, few and far between, as they generally are, are select *morceaux*, when compared with the tedious dullness which some honourable gentlemen have the conscience to inflict on the drowsy complaisance of the House. The gallant Colonel, however, infinitely prefers—to "the floor of the House," or "the back benches" at Westminster, as an arena for the display of his talents—"the platform" of a public meeting, at many of which, on various occasions—particularly during the late agitation of the Anti-Corn-law League—the quaint humour and the varied information which he was in the habit of infusing into his speeches, joined with the earnestness of his manner, and the evident sincerity of his convictions, always made him one of the most welcome and popular of the speakers.



LIEUT.-COL. T. PERRONET THOMPSON, M.P. FOR BRADFORD.

Colonel Thompson is the eldest son of Thomas Thompson, a banker at Hull, and many years M.P. for Midhurst. His father officiated for a long period as Methodist preacher in his own locality. The mother of the gallant Colonel was the granddaughter of the Rev. Vincent Perronet, Vicar of Shoreham, in Kent, who, towards the close of his life, became an adherent of the famous John Wesley.

Colonel Thompson was born at Hull in 1783; he received his early education in the grammar-school of that town, and subsequently graduated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he was seventh wrangler in 1802, and afterwards obtained a fellowship.

His first essay in the service of his country was in the navy, in which he was a midshipman from 1803 to 1805, when he entered the army as lieutenant in the 95th Rifle Regiment, and was within a short period subsequently (in 1807) taken prisoner at Buenos Ayres. From the year 1809 to 1810, we find him as Governor of Sierra Leone, in Africa. His peculiar talents were again called into active operation in 1819 and 1820, as interpreter and negotiator with the Wahabees, in the force commanded by Sir W. Grant Keir, when he succeeded in negotiating the famous treaty, dated January, 1820, in which, for the first time, the slave trade was denominated piracy, by Great Britain.

In 1829, the gallant officer attained in his profession the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Colonel Thompson is the author of various works of considerable merit; among them, the "True Theory of Rent," a "Catechism of the Corn-laws," and the "Mathematics of Music," are well known. He has been a constant writer in the *Westminster Review*, of which he was understood to be at one time joint proprietor with Dr. Bowring. He sat for Hull from 1835 to 1837; and was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Preston, Maidstone, and some other places, on various occasions.

He was first returned for Bradford in 1847. In politics he is in favour of universal suffrage, and opposed to all religious endowments.

Colonel Thompson married, in 1811, Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Barker, of York.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.—The following papers were issued on Saturday to order of the House of Commons:—Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Qualification and Registration of Parliamentary Voters in Ireland. Bill to shorten the Duration of Elections in Ireland, and to establish additional Polling-Places. Estimates for the effective and non-effective Ordnance Services for the year 1849-50. Further papers relating to the distressed Unions in the west of Ireland. A return of the number of Volumes and parts of Volumes of Printed Books received in various Public Libraries in each year from 1814 to 1847 inclusive, &c.

SUBSTITUTION OF AFFIRMATION FOR OATH.—Mr. Wood, Sir E. Buxton, and Mr. Bouvierie, have brought in a bill to extend to all persons who believe the taking an oath to be forbidden by their duty to God, the same relief allowed to divers sects of Dissenters, who are permitted by law to make a solemn affirmation in lieu of an oath. The bill provides, that any person having a conscientious objection to take an oath, may go before a magistrate and make a solemn declaration to that effect, and shall, thereupon, upon payment of a fee of 2s. 6d., receive a certificate, and be relieved from hereafter taking an oath in any Court of Justice. Provisions are also included for punishing those who make any affirmation in lieu of an oath without having made the preliminary affirmation. Persons giving false evidence after affirmation to be deemed guilty of perjury.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—On and after the 1st of March next the postage upon all late letters posted at the provincial offices, as well as the late letter fee, must be paid by attaching the requisite number of postage stamps. As any letter not bearing the requisite stamps, as determined by the office scales, must be detained until the next despatch, the public are advised in every case in which such detention would be inconvenient carefully to avoid all doubt as to the sufficiency of the stamps. As this arrangement will facilitate the receipt of late letters, the hours of closing the late letter boxes have been revised throughout the kingdom, and they will, whenever practicable, be kept open later than heretofore.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

MEETING AT MARYLEBONE.

A meeting of the parishioners of Marylebone was held on Tuesday, in the school-room of the workhouse, New-road, for the purpose of devising and adopting means for effecting a financial reform. The room, which is capable of holding several hundreds, was densely crowded.

Amongst those present were Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Mr. John Williams, M.P.; Sir Joshua Walmesley, M.P.; Mr. W. Williams, late M.P. for Coventry; Mr. Nisbet, Churchwarden; and a large body of the Vestrymen of Marylebone.

Mr. Hume, M.P., on taking the Chair, said, that 275 members of the House of Commons had divided against Mr. Cobden's motion, whilst all those who could now be called Reformers in that House, seventy-eight in number, divided with Mr. Cobden and himself (Mr. Hume), thus making the minority but eighty. (Cries of "Shame!"). That House of Commons having thus manifested so great an indifference to the difficulty and distress of the country, and to the feelings, wishes, and wants of the people, it behoved the Inhabitants of Marylebone, and of every parish in the kingdom, to demand those reforms which would place the control of the public expenditure really in the hands of the people. He did not, however, so much blame the Ministers as he did the House of Commons in this matter. They were there to show the Government that a reduction in taxation, and a better representation of the people in the House of Commons were necessary, and that they were determined to have them. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. W. Williams (late M.P. for Coventry) proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Nicholay:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the national expenditure has been increased by successive Governments to an extent not warranted by the exigencies of the public services; that the taxation required to uphold this wasteful extravagance is impoverishing the people of this country; and that in order to obtain effectual reduction of taxation, and economy in the public expenditure, and secure a continuance thereof, it is indispensable that the Commons House of Parliament should be further reformed."

The resolution was carried amidst loud and prolonged acclamations.

Mr. Hodges moved the second resolution:—"That the present mode of levying taxes is unjust in principle, and presses most unfairly on that portion of the community least able to bear its weight, and therefore such a revision has become indispensable as will have the effect of placing the burden of taxation on the property of the country, instead of the present unequal, complicated, and expensively collected system."

The Chairman here read a letter just received from one of the honourable members for Marylebone, Sir B. Hall, expressive of his regret that serious illness prevented his attendance at the meeting, and that the same cause also prevented his attendance to vote with Mr. Cobden on the previous evening.

Lord Dudley Stuart believed that financial reform was much needed, and that a reduction in the taxation, as well as expenditure, of the country ought to take place. (Cheers.) The labouring population of this country was ground down by taxation, but he had little hope of obtaining any reduction until the people obtained a greater extension of political and Parliamentary reform. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hume, before putting this resolution, took the opportunity of mentioning that it was his intention again to bring before the House the motion he made last session for Parliamentary reform. (Great cheering.)

The resolution was carried without a dissentient.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, M.P., said he had been sneered at for being a shopkeeper; but he had taken stock of the parliamentary offices, and he found a number of useless personages in the public offices who never thought of doing any work. There was one department where there were 220 clerks kept, the accounts of which department had not been balanced for eight years. (Shame, shame.) The Government had been compelled to call in an accountant, and that gentleman, after three months' labour, had proved a large balance to be due; and the same gentleman had also declared that, by keeping the books by the system of double entry, he would do the whole of the work for which 220 clerks were employed, with 22. Was not this a monstrous state of things? (Cries of "Foul, foul," and "Shame, shame.") He agreed with the noble Lord the member for Marylebone, that nothing could be done without a reform in the House of Commons; but he must confess that he considered the fault in a great measure rested with the people themselves, in sending aristocrats to represent them, instead of men identified with the people. (Cheers.) Mr. Williams moved:—"That, for the attainment of the objects set forth in the preceding resolutions, it is expedient that an association be now formed, to be called the St. Marylebone Financial and Reform Association, and that the following be the objects of such association:—1. To use all legal and constitutional means of inducing the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the Government, consistent with due efficiency in the several departments of the public service, and to endeavour to obtain for the people a more direct control over the same by a further Reform of the House of Commons. 2. To obtain a complete revision of taxation, and the substitution of an impost fairly levied on property and income, in lieu of the present unequal, complicated, and expensively collected duties upon commodities; political partisanship is distinctly disavowed, the association being composed of men of all political parties." (Loud cheers.)

This resolution was also carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

MEETING AT SOUTHWARK.—A similar meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark was held, also on Tuesday, at the hall of the Literary Institution, Borough-road, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the plan of financial reform, proposed by Mr. Cobden, M.P., was deserving of the utmost support, and that Mr. Alderman Humphrey and Sir W. Molesworth, the members for the borough, be requested to aid his efforts in the House of Commons for its legislative adoption, and otherwise to promote a more equitable adjustment and a general reduction of taxation.

MEETING OF THE GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—On Tuesday evening, at a meeting of the graduates of the University of London, in the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of obtaining a new charter, that would, firstly, secure to graduates of a certain standing a share in the government of the University; secondly, to watch over the academical and general interests of the medical graduates, and protect them from threatened legislative annihilation; and, thirdly, to obtain a public conferring of their degrees; Mr. J. Wood in the chair; it was resolved, "That a committee be appointed, with full power to act on behalf of the graduates with reference to the obtaining a new charter."

GRAVEDIGGER BURIED ALIVE.—Mr. Baker held an inquest on Wednesday, at the Green Dragon, Well-street, Hackney, on view of the body of Charles Barker, aged 76, a gravedigger attached to South Hackney Old Church, who was buried alive in a grave he was digging, on last Saturday afternoon. It was a ten-foot grave, and was formed without shores or props. Deceased had dug the proper depth, and the assistant grave-digger was standing at the edge, in the act of receiving the last pail of earth from the deceased, when one side fell in, by which deceased was completely covered. An alarm was immediately given, and several persons came to his assistance; when he was extricated, life was quite extinct. Three-quarters of an hour elapsed before he was extricated. By the Coroner:—The accident was attributed to the grave being constructed too near another recently formed. Mr. Steel, sexton, stated that there were fenders and props provided for the grave-diggers, who thought it too much trouble to use them. The Coroner said that he hoped that the sexton would take care that proper precaution was taken in future. Verdict—"Accidental death."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER AT PENTONVILLE.—On Wednesday morning the body of a gentleman was found near the Model Prison, Pentonville, who to all appearance had been murdered and afterwards robbed. His throat was cut from ear to ear, and other marks of violence were detected on his person. The name of the deceased gentleman is Dr. Crooks, a physician of Kentish-town. It is said that he left home on the previous evening, having a large sum of money in his possession, for the purpose of taking a walk; but not returning, his absence caused alarm, and the inquiries which had been set on foot led to the identification of the deceased in the vault of St. Mary's Church, Islington, whither the body had been removed.

THE STORM ON WEDNESDAY.—The high wind and rain that prevailed in the metropolis all Wednesday caused no inconsiderable loss to the varied interests exposed to their influence, but more especially to the shipping. In the Pool, several of the smaller craft were visited with the full fury of the squall, blowing now a fierce north-easter, and anon from all points of the compass, rendering it indispensable that all hands should "look alive." Notwithstanding the utmost exertions, several schooners and brigs snapped their cables, and it required all the experience and skill of the crews to prevent the vessels running foul of each other; and, in a few instances, the bowsprits of sloops came in contact with the stems of the larger ships, starting the outer linings and becoming fixed, rendering it difficult to disengage them. The Thames steamers, too, came in for full share of the little hurricane, but, though they laboured hard, we have not heard of any casualty befalling them.

THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON during the week ending Saturday last were—Births, 1490; deaths, 1191. The deaths are 22 above the average, but show a small decrease on the previous week. The rate of mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs is the same as on the average has prevailed in five previous winters; for though, as we observed last week, the deaths from bronchitis are 118, or 10 above the average, those from pneumonia are 88, or 15 below it. But zymotic diseases continue to show a great excess; they were fatal to 100 persons more than died weekly in the previous years, the prevailing epidemics being hooping-cough, scarlatina, diarrhoea, and cholera. Hooping-cough, which carries off the young, as bronchitis the old, caused 76 deaths, or 34 more than the average; scarlatina 50, or 18 above the average. It is remarked that the cases in which death followed from effusion consequent on scarlatina are considerably fewer, relatively, than when the epidemic was at its height. The mortality from measles is at present low; that from small-pox is near the average. Four persons died of intemperance, on one of whom an inquest was held, & died of delirium tremens, which is in many cases the result of intemperance. A boy of sixteen is certified to have died of "starvation after an attack of small-pox," (in inquest). A woman died in Lambeth at the advanced age of 100 years from ulceration of the throat, after an illness of two months. Of the 40 deaths from cholera (being a decrease of 9 on the preceding week) 10 occurred at the Female Refuge for the Destitute in Shoreditch, and 16 at Warburton's Lunatic Asylum in Bethnal-green.

METEORLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—Barometer, mean from six observations corrected, 29.814; thermometer, highest dry, mean, 51.2; lowest, 38.4; mean from six observations, corrected, 45.4; mean dew point, 40.4; highest in the sun, 59.2; lowest on the grass, 34.8. Wind variable.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The extreme fluctuation in the English Market during the past week has been one and three-quarters per cent. On Monday Consols opened flatly, at 93 for money and account, afterwards receding to 92½, and closing at 92½ to 93. A continuance of sales of stock for money on Tuesday again depressed prices, the last quoted being 92½ for money, and 92½ for account. This reaction was followed by a decline of one and a quarter per cent. on Wednesday, the principal cause being again sales of stock by the public, joined to a rumour that Austrian troops were moving in the direction of the Roman States. So great at one period of the day was the demand for loans on stock, that the value of money rose to three per cent., a tolerable proof that the speculators for the rise have overbought themselves, and are borrowing money on the stock to avoid selling to close their accounts. The continental news on Thursday being, however, more favourable, prices gradually advanced from the opening quotation of 91½ for Money, to 92½, at which quotation they closed. India Bonds receded on Wednesday to 55 57, and Exchequer Bills to 33 to 36. At the close of the week there was rather more firmness in the market; but an anticipation generally prevails, that the late sales, which have been generally on foreign account, will be continued if the market improves. There can be little doubt that as affairs tranquillise on the Continent, the capital invested by foreigners in our funds between April and October last year will be gradually withdrawn, the profit on a rise of nearly 10 per cent. being an inducement to hasten the operation. Thus the anomaly may be witnessed of tranquillity on the Continent and an improvement at home producing a fall in Consols. The annexed list shows the rates of the latest bargains:—Bank Stock, 195½; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 92½; Three per Cent. Consol. Annuities, 92½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 93½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 8 15-16; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8½; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8½; India Stock, 243; India Bonds, £1000, 58 p; Ditto, under £1000, 58 p; Consols for Account, 92½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 42 p; £500, June, 40 p; Small, June, 40 p; Ditto, Advertised, June, 36 p.

In the Foreign market there has been an average amount of business transacted. Speculation, however, has nearly confined itself to the scrip of the New Danish Loan. On Monday the opening price was 6, from which it gradually advanced to 8; it has since, however, receded to 7. Venezuelan has been quoted at 25, 26, and 27; its last value is about 26½. Mexican has undergone a reaction from 26½ to 26, but leaves off 26½. Spanish Stock has been flat, but is now more buoyant. At the close of the week the market was animated, as the following quotations will show:—Brazilian Bonds, Small 83½; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent., 25½; Danish Bonds, 5 per cent. scrip, 1849, 8 p; Mexican 5 per cent., Account, 26½; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cent., 50; Portuguese 5 per Cent., Account, 25½; Spanish 5 per cent., 1840, 18½; Ditto, Account, 18½; Ditto, 25½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., Account, 29½; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per cent., 26½; Ditto, Deferred, 7½; Dutch 2½ per cent., 48½; Ditto, 4 per cent., 7½. English Shares have been generally flatter during the week, the foreign lines, on the contrary, improving. To the result of the different railway meetings, the effect upon the English Stock may be attributed. The Eastern Committee meeting was a very stormy affair, but the shares have not shown any material reaction. The low prices of the established lines offer a tempting opportunity for those who have bought at high prices, to now invest at low, and thus average their dividends. This has been quietly proceeding for some time past on the part of the watchful portion of the public; hence the slight reaction that has occurred in prices. The last rates are, for Aberdeen, Preference, 2½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls paid, or with a guarantee, 26; Buckinghamshire, 2½ dis; Caledonian, 23½ x d; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 5; Ditto, New £10 Preference, 11½; Chester and Holyhead, 22½; East Anglia, 2½, L. and E. and L. D., 3; Ditto, £18, E. and H., 2½; Ditto, £3 10s., 2½; Eastern Counties, 10½; Eastern Union, Scrip (6 per cent.), 18½; East Lancashire, 15½; East Lincolnshire, 28; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 44; Great Northern, 11½; Ditto, ½, B., 6 per cent., 6½; Great Western, 97½ x d; Ditto, Half-Shares, 49½ x d; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 7½; Ditto, Thirds, 9½; Leeds and Bradford, 104 x d; London and Blackwall, 5½ x d; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 35½; Ditto, New £5, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 6; London and North-Western, 137 x d; Ditto, New, 12½ x d; Ditto, Fifths, 9½ x d; London and South-Western, 39½ x d; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Preference, 10½; Midland, 85 x d; Ditto, ditto, £50 Shares, 18½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 5½ x d; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 12½; Norfolk, Guaranteed Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 4½ x d; North British, Halves, 57; Ditto, Quarters, 3½; Ditto Thirds, 4½; North Staffordshire, 14½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 21; Scottish Central, 25; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 2½; Ditto, New Guaranteed, 10; Shrewsbury and Chester, Halves, 9½ x d; Shropshire Union, 2½; South Staffordshire, 4½; South-Eastern, 25½; Ditto, No. 2, 17; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 7½; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 7½; South Wales, 18½; Sheffield, Rotherham, and Goole (N. Div.), Guaranteed Five per cent., 8½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick (Original New and Berwick), 25 x d; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 19½ x d; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 8; York and North Midland, 50; Ditto, Preference, 10½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 24½ x d; Boulogne and Amiens, 9½; Central of France (Orléans and Vierzon), 13; Namur and Liège, 8½; Northern of France, 11½; Orleans and Bourdeaux, 3½; Paris and Rouen, 20½; Paris and Strasbourg, 4½ x d; Rouen and Havre, 13½; Sambre and Meuse, 5; Tours and Nantes, 2½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened yesterday at the closing price of the preceding day, advanced to 92½, but afterwards declined on money sales to 92 for immediate transfer and account. Shares were supported, and Spanish Stock was in some demand.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Scarcely any English wheat has been received up to our market this week, constituting or by land carriage. To-day the show of samples of both red and white was small, yet, from the pressure of foreign wheat for sale, the demand for all descriptions was in a very inactive state, the millers buying only in retail, at about Monday's quotations. The factors generally were not disposed to accept lower rates; hence, the whole of the parcels were not disposed of. Nearly 21,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand. Selected parcels moved off slowly, at unaltered quotations. The value of the middling and inferior kinds was almost nominal. Floating cargoes were offering at a trifling less money. A large quantity of English barley—4180 quarters—has come to hand, but the show of foreign was small. Malting samples sold at full prices. Grinding and distilling sorts were almost unsaleable. The malt trade was exceedingly depressed, at almost nominal currencies. Beans, peas, and Indian corn without alteration. Flour moved off slowly, at Monday's prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2390; barley, 4180; oats, 7850; Irish: oats, 3430. Foreign: wheat, 20,750; barley, 1600. Flour, 830 sacks; malt, 330 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 50s; ditto, 51s; white, 4½; ditto, 4½; 4½ to 5½; Norfolk and Suffolk, 4½ to 5½; ditto, 50s; ditto, 51s; 4½ to 5½; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 55s to 60s; ditto, 50s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 59s; Cheverell, 58s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 23s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 19; ditto, white, 16s to 20s; tick beans, now, 26s to 34s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 36s to 38s; white, 34s to 38s; boilers, 35s to 38s, per quarter. Town-innード flour, 42s to 44s; Suffolk, 34s to 35s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 36s, per 280 barrels; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Clover seed is steady, and prices are on the advance. Canary seed is selling at the late reduction. In other seeds very little is doing.

Linenseed.—English, sowing, 50s to 54s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 45s to 47s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt.; broad beans, 12s to 14s; white, 10s to 12s; taro, 10s to 12s; red beans, 12s to 14s; linseed, 12s to 14s; linseed oil, 100s to 100s per cwt.; linseed cake, English, £110s to £115s; ditto, foreign, 12s to 15s; 23s to 25s; linseed oil, 100s to 100s per cwt.; linseed flour, 4d to 5d per lb.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46 4d; barley, 29 8d; oats, 17s 5d; rye, 27s 8d; beans, 30s 10d; peas, 32s 11d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 46 10d; barley, 29s 3d; oats, 17s 2d; rye, 27s 10d; beans, 30s 6d; peas, 33s 4d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—Only a moderate business is doing in most kinds of tea; yet prices are fairly supported.

Sugar.—Good and fine qualities of raw sugar have advanced from 6d to 1s per cwt. this week. The refined market is steady, 1s 6d-6d per cwt. for brown, and 49s to 50s for fair lump.

Provisions.—The best Dutch butter is scarce, at 11s to 11s½ for a gallon, proof; and East India, 1s 3d to 1s 4d.

Oats (Friday).—Chester Main, 1s 8d; Holywell, 1s; Ord's Redheugh, 1s; Lambton, 1s 6d; Stewart's, 1s 9d; and Shotton, 1s 9d per ton.

Hop (Friday).—We had a better demand for the best new hops, in pockets, to-day, at a slight improvement in the quotations. The middling and inferior kinds were steady, at full prices. Old hops were neglected.—Sussex pockets, 2½ to 2½ 16s; Weald of Kent ditto, 2½ to 3½ 16s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 2½ to 3½ 16s.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market being very moderate, and the attendance of buyers on the increase, the demand for beef was steady, at, in most instances, an advance in the quotations realised on Monday of 2d per lb.

The prime Scotch sold at 3s 8d per lb, and at which a good clearance was effected. During the present week 150 oxen have arrived at Southampton from Spain: 60 were here this morning in very middling condition. With sheep we were scarcely supplied, the total number not exceeding 1760 head; hence the sale for that description of stock was tolerably firm, at an improvement in value of 2d per lb.

Calves.—The prime old Downs in the wood found buyers at 1s 8d per lb. Calves in short supply and ready demand at 2d per lb more money. The pork trade was firm, at extreme currencies. Milk cows sold at from 2½ to 2½ 16s each, including the small calf.

Pigs.—Those which were offered were all upward tendency.

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OLD WATCHES, Old-Fashioned JEWELERY, or PLATE, PURCHASED, or TAKEN in EXCHANGE, by HAWLEY and CO., 234, High Holborn, who are selling their elegantly-finished Gold Watches for £1 15s, and Silver dials at 2s 6d; manufactured by first-rate workmen, jewelled in four holes, warranted to keep correct time.—N.B. No watchmaker in England can sell watches of equal quality for less money.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at the Manufactury, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free.—Read KING's Sketch of Watch-work, sent Free for a Two-penny Stamp.

ELECTRO SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS, of the best quality.—Table spoons or forks, 4s per dozen; dessert spoons or forks, 2s per dozen; tea spoons, 1s 6s per dozen; gravy spoons, 8s each; soup ladles, 1s 6s each.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., silversmiths, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

MUSICAL BOXES.—An extensive assort-

ment of fine-toned BOXES, of superior quality, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. NICOLE Brothers, of Geneva, playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., selected from the works of Mozart, Weber, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, &c., together with the most eminent English composers. A catalogue of the music, with lists of prices, is now published, and may be had gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and CO., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Royal Exchange, have finished a large and splendid stock of SPOONS and FORKS in every variety of pattern. The late extensive demand for this article having rendered a constant supply impossible, S. and Sons take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public that orders to any extent can now be promptly executed. All the articles usually made in solid silver are now manufactured by S. and Sons and in their Argentine Plate. Pamphlets of prices and patterns gratis.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, have finished a large and splendid stock of SPOONS and FORKS in every variety of pattern. The late extensive demand for this article having rendered a constant supply impossible, S. and Sons take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public that orders to any extent can now be promptly executed. All the articles usually made in solid silver are now manufactured by S. and Sons and in their Argentine Plate. Pamphlets of prices and patterns gratis.

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, a large variety of FOURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours, in Ornate Marble, and China. The designs are Pastoral, Historical, and include a few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The price is four Guineas and seven Guineas each, and upwards. A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Statue of the Duke of Wellington.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Royal Exchange, have finished a large and splendid stock of SPOONS and FORKS in every variety of pattern. The late extensive demand for this article having rendered a constant supply impossible, S. and Sons take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public that orders to any extent can now be promptly executed. All the articles usually made in solid silver are now manufactured by S. and Sons and in their Argentine Plate. Pamphlets of prices and patterns gratis.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD WATCH and FINE GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £10 10s, very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements; a written warranty given, and a two-year-old trial allowed: the chain is of the best quality.—SARL and SONS, Watchmakers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD WATCH and FINE GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £10 10s, very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements; a written warranty given, and a two-year-old trial allowed: the chain is of the best quality.—SARL and SONS, Watchmakers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange.

THE EXTENSIVE PURCHASE of New SPRING SILKS lately made by BEECHE and BERRALL, 64, Edgware-road, are now quite ready for inspection. Ladies will find this a very desirable opportunity of selecting from the best manufactured goods in this most fashionable material, and at one-third less than the regular charges.

Beautifully Striped and Checked Silks, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, and 1s 11d per yard.

Very rich Satin Checked and Brocaded ditto, 2s 4d, 2s 11d, and 3s 6d per yard.

Plain and Glace ditto, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, and 1s 11d per yard.

Handsome striped ditto in the most pleasing variety of shades, 2s 4d and 2s 9d per yard.

Upwards of 18,000 yards of plain Black Silks, Armures, Watered and Brocaded ditto, Black Satins, &c., at least 1s to 1s 6d per yard cheaper than they have ever been sold before.

BEECHE and BERRALL, 64, Edgware-road.

N.B.—All purchases to the amount of five pounds will be forwarded per part, carriage paid.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTE ARABICA FOOD.—This delicious farina, at a mere nominal expense of 6d per day, which is amply saved in other food, speedily and permanently restores the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, of the nervous and sanguiferous systems, however seriously impaired, to health, vigour, and regularity, without Medicines of any kind. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach.

DU BARRY and CO., 75, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

"Imperial Ukase."—Foreign

The principal clergy, magistrates, and the high constable and parochial authorities of Brighton were present; and, considering the state of the weather, a very large attendance of the fashionable visitors and inhabitants.

THE FRIESLAND DWARF.

This miniature wonder had the honour of attending before her Majesty and the Court, at Buckingham Palace, on the evening of Wednesday week.

In the "descriptive sketch," sold at the Cosmorama Rooms, in Regent-street, where the Dwarf is exhibited, he is described as "Jan Hannema, the Friesland Dwarf, known in Holland as Admiral Van Tromp." He was born in 1839, at Franeker, in Friesland, in Holland. At the time of his birth, Jan presented the ordinary appearance of a healthy, well-proportioned child, and continued to progress in strength in the ordinary way, until he reached his sixth month, from which time to the present he has only increased four pounds in weight. At the time of his birth he weighed nine pounds: when six months old, he weighed twelve pounds, without his clothes, which weight he has not exceeded.

He has not grown in height since he was five years old, and now measures only twenty-eight inches. He is remarkably active, quiet, very intelligent, fond of being employed, and frequently amuses himself by making dwarf furniture—chairs, tables, and other articles. He can write his name, converses upon general simple subjects, and has a retentive memory.

At eight years of age Jan was shown to the King of Holland, who granted him a pension, which he still enjoys. He has been exhibited in the chief towns of Holland, and has proved very attractive. The following is a translation of the certificate of his birth:

"Middle Class or the town Franeker,
District Province,
Leeuwarden Friesland."

No. 3682.

Extract of the Register for the notice of Births in the town of Franeker.

1839. On the twenty-third of the month April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, Jan, son of Pieter Philippus Hannema, and of Bankje Jans Hannema, married persons, was born at Franeker.

For the extract of the Confirmation.

The member of the Council, officer of the middle class of the town Franeker.

Made the 14th June, 1847.

J. MULDER."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

WIGMORE CASTLE, HEREFORDSHIRE.

This massive ruin is situated on a rocky eminence to the west of the town of Wigmore, on the north side of the county of Hereford. The Castle was surrounded by a moat, the remains of which are now visible, and over which was a drawbridge. The fortress was built by Ethelfleda or Elfleda, the eldest daughter of the famous Saxon King, Alfred.

At the time of the Norman conquest, Edric Silvaticus, Earl of Shrewsbury, and several other nobles, made formal submission to the Conqueror, but afterwards rebelled; they were all slain or taken prisoners in an engagement with the King except Edric, who fled to his castle at Wigmore, where he sustained a long siege against the forces under the command of Ranulf Mortimer and Roger de Montgomery. Edric was at last compelled to surrender, and sent prisoner to the King; and Mortimer was rewarded with the gift of Wigmore Castle and its appendages.

Through a succession of ages the Mortimer family possessed this fortress, together with vast estates, and became great and powerful; and by their ambition and intrigues, several of the English Monarchs were made to tremble on the throne.

Roger de Mortimer was created Earl of March in the reign of Edward II. He conducted the Queen and the young King, Edward III., to the Marches of Wales, where he welcomed them with magnificent festivities, accompanied with tournaments and other princely recreations, at his castles at Wigmore and Ludlow. Roger de Mortimer was now blinded by ambition, and set no bounds to his ostentation; he scarcely took pains to conceal his intimacy with the Queen; he usurped all the offices of government, and offended many of the nobles by his haughtiness.

Mortimer was at last seized by Edward III. himself, assisted by attendants, in Nottingham Castle. He was tried and condemned, and afterwards drawn to Tyburn, then called Elmes, and there hung, in 1330, by the King's commandment, for two days and two nights, "a public and gladsome spectacle."

Edmund de Mortimer, Roger's eldest son, survived his father a few years, and left a son named Roger, who, in 1354, obtained a reversal of the attainder of his grandfather; and it was declared in full Parliament that the charges on which Roger de Mortimer had been condemned were false, and his sentence unjust. He died in Burgundy in 1360, in command of the English forces in that country, and left a son Edmund, then in his minority.



REMAINS OF WIGMORE CASTLE, HEREFORDSHIRE.

Young Edmund de Mortimer was distinguished by his prudence and abilities. Early in the reign of Richard II., he was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in which office he died in 1381. He married the Lady Philippa Plantagenet, daughter and heir of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, by which union he gave to his descendants their title to the English Crown, the cause of so much bloodshed in the following century.

In the Parliament held in the ninth year of the reign of Richard II., A.D. 1385, his eldest son, Robert de Mortimer, fourth Earl of March, was declared heir-apparent to the crown, from his descent from Lionel, Duke of Clarence. His eldest daughter, Anne, was married to Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Cambridge, younger son of Edmund, Duke of York, and, therefore, the great-grandson of Edward III.

Edward Mortimer, fifth Earl of March, was left an orphan at the age of six, and was committed in ward to Henry, Prince of Wales. After having distinguished himself in the French wars, he died childless in 1624, and the male line of this branch of the Mortimer family, with the title of Earl of March, became extinct.

The baronies of Mortimer, and the other dignities and estates, were inherited by his nephew, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, the son of Richard, Duke of Cambridge, who married his sister. This was the same Duke of York who was subsequently put to death after the battle of Wakefield.

Edward IV., then Duke of York, resided at Wigmore Castle. It was given by James I. to Thomas Harley, Esq., of Brampton Bryan: this gentleman was grandfather to the Lord Treasurer of that name, from whom it descended to its present possessor, the Earl of Oxford.

SOUTH FORELAND.—SHIPPING SIGNAL.—We lately announced that preparations were making, under the Trinity Corporation, for the erection of Wells' Patent Railway and Shipping Signal, at the South Foreland Lighthouse, as a warning to vessels to stand from the shore in dense foggy weather, when the lights are invisible. The machine is portable, and consists of a cylinder fitted with piston rod, fly and cog-wheels, and handle for raising the piston, by which air is instantly generated and expelled, the sound being given off by the turning of the handle. Last week the signal was tried at the Foreland in another position, to ascertain the best spot to place it before it was finally fixed. To test its power, a party went out in the coast-guard boat, as far as the South Sand Head light-ship, about four miles from the shore, that being considered a sufficient distance for the sound to be heard. The party went on board the light-ship, the signal was given to sound the whistle, and, on the apparatus being set to work, the sound was distinctly heard, and elicited a burst of applause from the judges.

Last week an emigrant ship, the *Lord Sandon*, was burnt at Kinsale (Ireland). Its value was £2000. No lives were lost. The vessel was uninsured.

London : Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1849.



THE FRIESLAND DWARF.

(Continued from page 142.)
ground on the east side of the Queen's-road, opposite Windsor-terrace. The edifice is in the late Elizabethan style, exhibiting a new character of public building in the town, worthy of the object, and of the benevolence of the inhabitants and visitors of Brighton.

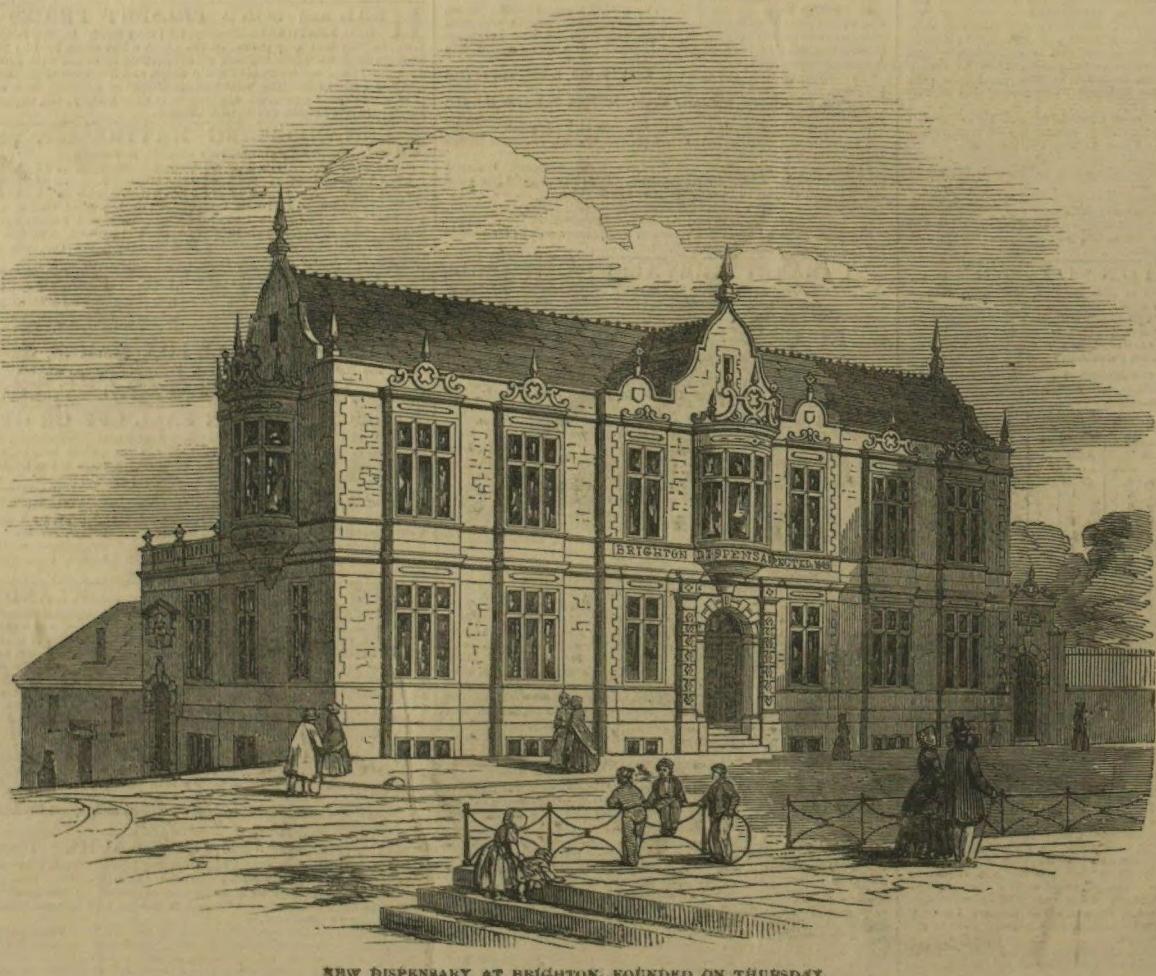
The architect is Herbert Williams, Esq., of Great Ormond-street, London; the contractors are Messrs. Cheseaman and Sons, of Brighton.

The first stone of the new building was laid on Thursday by the Earl of Chichester, the President of the Institution. A large platform was raised, covering the whole site, to which admission was obtained by tickets. The proceedings commenced by Thomas Attree, Esq., the Vice-President, taking the chair and

after a few introductory remarks from him, Somers Clarke, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Institution, presented the Earl of Chichester with the silver trowel prepared for the occasion, and read the names of the trustees, the list being deposited in a bottle provided for the purpose.

Eardley Nicholas Hall, Esq., the treasurer, then deposited some coins of the present reign; the Rev. J.N. Gouby, deposited an engraved brass plate; and the bottle was then sealed by the architect, and placed in a cavity prepared for it.

The Rev. Vicar then offered prayer, and the stone was laid by the Earl of Chichester; after which further prayer was offered, and the ceremony closed by three cheers, and the Band of the 7th Dragoon Guards playing the National Anthem.



NEW DISPENSARY AT BRIGHTON, FOUNDED ON THURSDAY.